WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

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VOL. IV NO. 238 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

## P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | From Aden. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Oct. | Karmala .. | 9000 | ... ... | ... |
| 15th " | Khiva .. | 9000 | ... ... | ... |
| 22nd " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ... ... | ... |
| 29th " | Nellore .. | 7000 | ... ... | ... |
| 5th Novr. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 12th " | Kashmir .. | 9000 | ... ... | ... |
| 19th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 26th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ... ... | ... |
| 3rd Decr. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 10th " | Khyber .. | 9000 | ... ... | ... |
| 17th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 24th " | Nagpura .. | 7000 | ... ... | ... |
| 31st " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 |

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Colombo. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31st Oct | Malta .. | 7000 | Malwa * | 11000 |
| 17th Nov | Novara .. | 7000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| *6th Oct. | Lhasa | Karachi coasting. |
| *10th Oct. | Linga | Karachi direct. |
| 10th Oct. | Chakla | Persian Gulf extra. |
| 11th Oct. | Karoa | E. S. Africa via Mormugao. |
| 14th Oct. | Berbera | Middlesboro via Suez Portsaid and Genoa |

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons | Arrival. | Departur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banyei Maru | K. Tomozawa | 2844 | 2nd Oct | 14th Oct. |
| Yetorofu Maru | S. Hirata | 11*6 | 8th Oct. | 16th Oct |
| Tenshin Maru | R. Ozaki | 4173 | 14th Oct. | 20th Oct. |
| Penang Maru | S. Kushibiki | 5280 | 17th Oct | 20th Oct |
| Yebashi Maru | S. Kishimoto | 4098 | 19th Oct. | 31st Oct. |
| Totomi Maru | M. Fujio | 3412 | 25th Oct. | 5th Nov. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers. | Tons | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malay Maru .. | 4515 | Y. Nemoto | 12th Oct. | 23rd Oct. |
| Saigon Maru.. | 4353 | Y. Yamamoto | 23rd Oct. | 31st Oct. |
| Luzon Maru .. | 4075 | T. Watanabe. | 3rd Nov. | 14th Nov. |

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

## ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of York | A&C | 7834 | 10th Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7496 | 10th Nov. |

| PARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. London via Marseilles .. .. | 555 | 885 | 480 | 680 |
| Liverpool .. London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. .. | 630 600 | 1.033 90 | 480 651 | 700 675 |
| | .. | 942 | .. | 713 |

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Standard | 1461 | Arrived. | 7th Oct. |
| S.S. Bandai Maru | 3227 | Arrived. | 12th Oct. |

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S ZAYANI: 3,504 tons, on or about 10th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 13th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hurimum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angles | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | Singapore. | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor. |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON. | STRAITS & MALAY STATES | CHINA & JAPAN |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hongkong. |
| Calcutta. | Penang. | Shanghai. |
| Madras. | Malacca. | Canton. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor. | Foochow. |
| Delhi. | Ipoh. | Hankow. |
| Amritsar. | Klang. | Peking. |
| Rangoon | Seremban. | Tientsin. |
| Tavoy. | Taiping. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | | Kobe. |

| JAVA & SUMATRA. | INDO-CHINA. | PHILIPPINES. | SIAM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia. | Saigon. | Manila. | Bangkok. |
| Sourabaya. | Haiphong. | Cebu. | Puket. |
| Medan. | | Hoilo. | |

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama. |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG CHAWL AT PARBHADEVI ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at or near Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1027 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 175, 175, 739, New Nos. 3800, 3803 and 4680 Old Survey Nos. 523, 497, 497, New Survey Nos. 1/1814 and 1/1827 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sobhagchand Sullochand on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond it partly by the property of Esoofalli Anverbhai, partly by the property of Miran Dada and partly by the property of Balkrishna H. Sheth, on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna H. Sheth and on or towards the South by the property of Shankerrao B. Sircar and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3409 (19) Street No. 873 R. Mahim Agar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the vendors, at No. 14K. Humum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th October, 1916.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

| BRANDS | RATE. |
|---|---|
| Southern Star 150° | Rs. 7-9-0 per case |
| Unicorn 125° | Rs. 6-12-0 per case |

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Badak. Mandvi Post. BOMB

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional time (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

## WANTED

WANTED—Immediately ENGINEER with First Class Boiler Certificate for Central Provinces. Apply C. MACDONALD & Co., Cox's Building, Bombay. 5495

WANTED—Pupils for Violin, Mandoline and other stringed instruments by a qualified Ex. Band Master. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED—An experienced PARSEE GRADUATE second language Latin preferred for out station to teach a boy for Matric. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5486

WANTED—At DEOLALI, an AGED EUROPEAN GOVERNESS to take charge of three or four Parsee Children. Ages 4 to 11. Free Board and Lodging. References required stating salary. Apply to Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5492

AN energetic parsi youth having 10 years' experience in a well known cotton firm seeks SITUATION as a SALESMAN, SELECTOR or HEAD CLERK in a similar firm. Please apply to Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5481

WANTED—Immediately. 1st and 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cotton, Gin and Press Factories. Apply stating qualifications terms, etc., to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED—An intelligent MALE TELEPHONE OPERATOR. One who can write and speak English clearly and correctly and do other clerical work. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month according to qualifications. Apply personally to Chief Engineer of Distribution. The TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., Lalwadi. 5487

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Steam Road Rollers, weight about eight tons, not much used. Apply to Post Box No. 232 "Bombay Chronicle." 5461

FOR SALE—2 seater 10-12 H. P. BELSIZE CAR newly painted, with dickey seat. Used 18 months. Price Rs. 3,000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5494

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

FOR SALE.—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—A valuable immoveable property at DADAR—very near the Station. Good frontage with a very nice sumptuous BUNGALOW and COMPOUND—open from all sides and in perfect order and with gas fittings. Offers considered. Full particulars can be had on application. Apply to Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

A WONDERFULLY CHEAP BARGAIN. —A Quad Royal Wharfdale PRINTING MACHINE costing before War Rs. 6,000, now more valuable, not easily procurable too, will go very cheap. Open to inspection.

A Simplex No. 100 CIGARETTE MACHINE is also for sale.

BUYERS WILL BE LUCKY INDEED. —To avoid disappointment, apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patronised by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,

5441 BOWRINGPET, S. INDIA.

## TO BE LET

DECENT CANOE VICTORIA, with Waler Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5467

NEW Gamderie Gowalia Tank, for Europeans or Parsis, upper floor, "BARRY VILLA" with garage. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, on premises. 5485

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5399

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

### IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

THE creditors of the hostile firms specified in the sub-joined schedule are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. P. S. Mellor, Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from the liquidation.

The attention of all persons having claims against any of the undermentioned firms is invited to Clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding Up) Order, 1916, which was published under notification No. 6200 W-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 26th July, 1916, at pages 1644 et. seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I of 3rd August, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

Badische Company, Limited.
Bauer and Krause.
Bume and Reif.
Bleckmann J. E.
Berlin Aniline Company.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company.
Carl Kalanch.
Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
Farbwerke Mulheim Vorm. A. L. Leonhardt and Company.
C. Flor and Company.
E. G. Fulep.
Gebruder Friese.
Harry Greayer.
Heine and Company, Limited.
Heinr. Ad. Meyer.
Jacques Hurlimann.
Johs. Girmes and Company.
Josef Blum.
Leopold Cassella and Company.
Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited.
Metzker and Company.
G. A. Schlechtendahl, Limited.
A. Strandes and Company (in respect of their own business only, i.e., apart from business connected with any of their insurance or steamship agencies).
Steffens and Nolle, Limited.
Karl J. Trubner.
A. Wulfing and Company (also known as the Sanatogen Company).
H. Blascheck and Company (not A. Blascheck and Company).
R. Ditmar and Company and Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited. (Apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Orenstein and Arthur Koppel (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta and Aden offices).

P. S. MELLOR,

5456 Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.

### THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 183, Samual Street, Mandvi, on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), when the following resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That the articles of association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after article 47 of the following article, *viz.*

47A. The Company may from time to time by a special resolution reduce its capital by paying off Capital or Cancelling Capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or reducing the liabilities on the shares or otherwise as may seem expedient and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise.

(2) That Messrs. Vassonji Naranji & Co., are appointed Agents of the Company in place of the present Agents, Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy & Co., for 15 years and that they shall be paid 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the Company's bills for pressing and ginning with an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to cover office establishment as allowed to the present Agents.

Should the resolutions be passed as extraordinary resolutions by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1916. 5358 5491

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### "SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT.

THE public are hereby notified that the price of our "Shell" Motor Spirit has been advanced 2 annas per gallon dating from 4th October 1916. The price of "Powerin" Benzine for commercial purposes has been advanced also 2 annas per gallon from the same date.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

Bombay.

5484

### PRIZES WORTH RS. 1,000.

THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND has announced its Competitive Prize Essay Schemes or this year. For a complete prospectus send hal-anna post stamp to the Hon. Manager of the Fund, at 309, Shroff Bazar,—Bombay, No. 2. 5488

### THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 10th October, to TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & COMPANY
Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1916. 5439

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th September, 1916. 5428

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAISHO MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant from West Port, Oregon, U. S. A. the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erickson and Richards will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street.

5489

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HARICHAND MANCHARAM, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property, of whatsoever kind or nature, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Treacher's Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims, if any of which no notice shall have been so received and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3867.19 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2401, Street No. 320, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 156 and 412, New Nos. 13662 and, 13911, Old Survey Nos. 28, and 1/27 and New Survey No. 1/377, and bounded on or towards the North by the Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property belonging now or formerly to Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Hormusji Karaka, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Bomonji Cursetji Dubash and on or towards the West by the property belonging now or formerly to Dosabhai Cooper.

Dated the 3rd day of October, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5493

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai AIMAE, widow of SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground the Fazendars whereof are the Trustees of the Dadysett's Fire Temple, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadysett Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bomaby, containing by admeasurement 208 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 216 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Muncherji Bharucha on or towards the North by Dadysett Agiary Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3935 Street Nos. 82-84.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

AN immoveable property situate at Thakurdwar Road, near Khumbhar Tukda, outside the Fort Bombay is FOR SALE. Written offers are invited and should be sent to the undersigned. Intending purchasers may also apply to or personally see the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where any information desired in the matter will be given.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1916.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

5490

### NEXT OF KIN WANTED.

WANTED next of kin of the late Mrs. Sarah Boyd, widow of James Tennant Boyd, late Proprietor of Boyd's Ice Factory, Bombay. Mrs. Boyd was first married to Mr. James Frederick Barrett at Karachi, then to Mr. William Pritchard and as his widow she married Mr. Boyd in Bombay in October, 1887. Information to be sent to CRAWFORD BAYLEY and Co. Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5373.

## AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

SPLENDID TRIPLE BILL.

"THE LITTLE MASCOT."

featuring the most wonderful 5 years-old child on the screen.

This is an athletic story. Two rivals in love are to run in a big race. The baby sister of the girl whom both admire, is the mascot of one, and she saves him from a plot to prevent his running. He wins the race, thanks to the marvellous child.

"THE LOCKED DOOR."

Two Tailoring workrooms are situated in the same building. The owner of one is careful to avoid fire but the other allows scraps of cloth and paper to litter the floor. He also keeps the entrance door locked. There is a fire one day and this causes many deaths. All large employers of labour will learn a useful lesson from this film.

"THE ONE WOMAN."

A woman with a romantic past becomes a habitue of an opium den in San Francisco and smuggles the drug into the city. Her old lover is a detective and in the course of his work he meets the girl again. After many exciting episodes they marry happily.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1- Ans. 8 and 4.

Box seats Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

A SPECIAL CINEMA MATINEE

WILL BE GIVEN AT 3-34

at which the successful film

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

complete in 10 long parts, will be screened. A wonderful historical picture appropriate to the present time.

The Gallery has been reserved for

STUDENTS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

whose masters have applied for seats.

Space has also been reserved in the Stalls for WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have been invited to attend.

NOTICE:—NO MORE APPLICATIONS INVITED.

COMMENCING SUNDAY NEXT.

SHAKESPEAR'S GREATEST COMEDY.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

No one should miss seeing this effective production by Ambrosio Company.

ANOTHER GREAT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

ON OCTOBER 7th

We are showing GRANT ALLEN'S famous novel picturised

WOMAN WHO DID.

WILL YOU MARCH TO THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

ON OCTOBER 7th

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

22, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

## AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Leading Theatre.
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

The finest Entertainment in Bombay.

Florence Reed, to whom Emotional acting is the staff of life.

SEE

FLORENCE REED

in the magnificent Drama of the Gold-Rooster Brand.

"THE WOMAN'S LAW",

in 5 great Acts, a story of a waster's Double who is an innocent man.

The Finest Dramatic Film of the year!

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

## WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The depression travelled from the east to the centre of the Central Provinces and will probably move north-westwards. The Monsoon has strengthened generally.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east Rajputana; local in Burma, east United Provinces, Central India east, Central Provinces, Malabar, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east and north Punjab.

The Chief amounts are:—Toungoo two inches; Myityina one; Maymyo, Cherrapunji, Barisal, Bogra and Dinajpur one and a half; Silchar, Saugor Island one; Narayanganj four; Darjeeling, Calcutta, Burdwan, False Point two; Mymensingh, Balasore, Gaya, Ambala, Pachmarhi one; Bagpur two; Chanda and Cuddalore four; Cochin one; Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Hyderabad, United Provinces, Central India east and North Punjab.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

After a prolonged break the Mosson is again active in Lahore and since early hours on Wednesday morning rain continues to fall steadily for several hours. Sky still overcast with clouds.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th Oct. 1916. | Total since June 1st 1916. | June 1st to Oct. 4th. 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba [Observatory] | 0.19 | 80.71 | 73.83 | 81.29 |
| Fort [St. George's Hospital] | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] | .... | .... | .... | .... |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.755 Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 81.4 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76.4 ,, |
| Dew Point | 74.5 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.799 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10) | 5.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 86.6 ,, |
| Minimum ....do....do.... | 77.4 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNE ENE, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 117 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.00 Inches. |
| Total fall during month | 0.00 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 80.63 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th | 0.34 ,, |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | h. m. | ft. in. | Oct. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed. | 4 | m 2 11 | 26 2 | 4 | m 10 6 | 21 0 |
| | | 4 53a | 24 3 | | 10 0a | 17 8 |
| Thur. | 5 | m 3 28 | 25 10 | 5 | m 0 15 | 20 9 |
| | | 5 25a | 23 11 | | 11 43a | 18 4 |
| Fri. | 6 | m 5 52 | 26 0 | 6 | m 1 34a | 19 8 |
| | | 7 5a | 24 5 | | | |
| Sat. | 7 | m 8 0 | 26 6 | 7 | m 1 14 | 18 3 |
| | | 8 20a | 25 7 | | 2 26a | 18 4 |
| Sun. | 8 | m 8 53 | 27 2 | 8 | m 2 20 | 17 10 |
| | | 9 21a | 26 10 | | 3 9a | 17 1 |
| Mon. | 9 | m 9 39 | 27 7 | 9 | m 3 15 | 17 5 |
| | | 10 12a | 28 0 | | 3 48a | 15 11 |
| Tues. | 10 | m 10 20 | 27 11 | 10 | m 4 3 | 17 2 |
| | | 10 54a | 28 10 | | 4 22a | 15 1 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Oct. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| ,, 4 (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 30m. | ,, 6h. 26 m |
| ,, 5 (Thursday) | ,, 6h. 30m. | ,, 6h. 25m |
| ,, 6 (Friday) | ,, 6h. 31m. | ,, 6h. 24m |
| ,, 7 (Saturday) | ,, 6h. 31m. | ,, 6h. 23m |
| ,, 8 (Sunday) | ,, 6h. 31m. | ,, 6h. 22m |
| ,, 9 (Monday) | ,, 6h. 31m. | ,, 6h. 21m |
| ,, 10 (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 31m. | ,, 6h. 20m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 1916 Oct. | 4, 4h. 30m., 5m. p.m. |
| Full Moon | ,, ,, | 11, 6h. 31m., 1m. p.m. |
| Last Quarter | ,, ,, | 19, 6h. 38m., 7m. a.m. |
| New Moon | ,, ,, | 27, 2h. 7m., 0m. a.m. |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th October, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.11 in. and Ambala 0.95 in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.51 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.40 in. and Kotah 0.19 in. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.44 in., Hoshangabad 0.19in., Khandwa 0.59 in., Amraoti 0.26 in., Nagpur 2.14 in. and Chanda 3.50 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.19 in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The depression is central today over Jubbulpore; it has determined nearly general rain in the reporting area in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts and in east Rajputana and local rain in the south United Provinces. Outside of the area affected by the depression rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab, Malabar, the north Konkan and the Madras Deccan, while a few showers have occurred on the Coromandel coast. The depression may move further in a west-north-westerly direction.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Central and the United Provinces, Central India West and east Rajputana and local rain in the east Punjab and a few showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the southern half of the Deccan and south-east Madras.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October 1916.*

| STATIONS. | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| Do. (3rd Oct.) | 93.2 | 80.8 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Jask | 93.0 | 77.0 | 75 | .. | 0.29 | 0.23 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (3rd Oct.) | 99.7 | 85.1 | 75 | .. | 0.58 | 0.41 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 102.4 | 83.6 | 80 | .. | 3.80 | —0.93 |
| Rawalpindi | 95.6 | 72.1 | 80 | .. | 37.30 | 14.81 |
| Lahore | 96.9 | 75.8 | 94 | 0.11 | 23.19 | 8.04 |
| Hissar | 94.2 | 75.4 | 90 | 0.42 | 17.99 | 9.02 |
| Ambala | 89.8 | 72.3 | 82 | 0.95 | 22.51 | 3.68 |
| Delhi | 89.3 | 76.0 | 90 | 0.01 | 27.19 | |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 99.7 | 76.0 | 78 | 0.07 | 29.00 | 4.51 |
| Mainpuri | 98.3 | 75.6 | 86 | 0.01 | 33.00 | 9.41 |
| Jhansi | 90.1 | 75.0 | 94 | 0.06 | 43.11 | 8.22 |
| Cawnpore | 89.2 | 76.1 | 89 | .. | 47.25 | 14.44 |
| Allahabad | 84.1 | 74.0 | 86 | 0.51 | 50.41 | 24.57 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 103.1 | 79.8 | 74 | .. | 3.17 | 0.91 |
| Karachi | 87.1 | 79.1 | 79 | .. | 21.67 | 15.54 |
| Ajmer | 86.2 | 74.0 | 94 | 0.40 | 25.67 | 6.79 |
| Jaipur | 88.0 | 73.1 | 82 | 0.09 | 23.40 | 1.47 |
| Kotah | 90.4 | 76.6 | 87 | 0.19 | 48.06 | 16.87 |
| Mount Abu | 74.7 | 63.2 | 77 | .. | 32.31 | 24.02 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 90.6 | 70.5 | 74 | .. | 12.92 | —0.39 |
| Dwarka | 87.8 | 78.2 | 79 | .. | 11.10 | —2.59 |
| Veraval | 86.1 | 79.0 | 84 | .. | 23.50 | 6.49 |
| Rajkot | 92.1 | 67.4 | 76 | .. | 24.29 | —1.33 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 94.2 | 72.8 | 79 | .. | 19.48 | —0.32 |
| Surat | 88.8 | 74.7 | 84 | .. | 62.25 | 12.67 |
| Ahmedabad | 92.8 | 74.2 | 74 | .. | 24.33 | —4.54 |
| Deesa | 94.3 | 73.2 | 58 | .. | 14.76 | 1.57 |
| Neemuch | 89.6 | 71.3 | 84 | .. | 37.29 | 10.10 |
| Indore | 87.1 | 71.5 | 91 | 0.05 | 38.99 | 8.44 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 83.3 | 74.7 | 84 | 0.04 | 46.51 | —4.43 |
| Saugor | 84.0 | 72.0 | 86 | 0.44 | 38.64 | —3.81 |
| Hoshangabad | 87.5 | 74.0 | 86 | 0.19 | 53.67 | 7.94 |
| Khandwa | 88.4 | 74.4 | 84 | 0.59 | 44.88 | 7.07 |
| Akola | 89.8 | 74.8 | 74 | .. | 35.34 | 9.67 |
| Amraoti | 85.0 | 74.1 | 93 | 0.26 | 40.36 | 10.87 |
| Nagpur | 86.8 | 73.8 | 93 | 2.14 | 48.47 | 4.76 |
| Chanda | 87.1 | 73.0 | 92 | 3.50 | 54.10 | 6.11 |
| Raipur | 83.4 | 75.0 | 92 | 0.08 | 36.30 | —8.20 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 86.6 | 77.4 | 93 | 0.19 | 80.71 | 11.53 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.3 | 75.9 | 80 | 0.02 | 132.35 | 35.90 |
| Marmugao | 84.6 | 76.2 | 88 | 0.05 | 115.17 | 28.75 |
| Karwar | 84.5 | 77.5 | 81 | .. | 123.32 | 15.68 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB — | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.5 | 68.1 | 72 | .. | 20.52 | 1.14 |
| Ahmednagar | 86.7 | 63.0 | 97 | .. | 24.62 | 5.53 |
| Poona | 86.4 | 65.3 | 79 | .. | 20.30 | —0.98 |
| Sholapur | 90.3 | 71.4 | 79 | .. | 31.42 | 7.78 |
| Bijapur | 89.0 | 68.9 | 69 | .. | 19.13 | 3.11 |
| Belgaum | 82.3 | 64.6 | 88 | .. | 53.45 | —5.75 |
| Aurangabad | 83.4 | 67.5 | 89 | .. | 41.53 | 17.01 |
| Nizamabad(Indur). | 87.7 | 64.6 | 83 | 0.47 | 32.04 | —4.27 |
| Hyderabad | 87.4 | 74.2 | 91 | .. | 34.96 | 12.16 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 86.1 | 77.0 | 80 | .. | 100.02 | —6.70 |
| Calicut | 84.4 | 74.6 | 94 | 0.29 | 88.55 | —1.25 |
| Cochin | 84.1 | 74.4 | 93 | 1.16 | 82.28 | 8.39 |
| Colombo | 84.9 | 77.5 | 80 | .. | 59.18 | 8.18 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 94.1 | 78.2 | 87 | .. | 41.07 | 17.16 |
| Bellary | 96.8 | 73.7 | 78 | .. | 19.04 | 4.64 |
| Cuddapah | 95.5 | 76.1 | 86 | 0.30 | 30.45 | 10.10 |
| Madras | 98.1 | 75.1 | 98 | 0.48 | 18.48 | —3.50 |
| Bangalore | 82.5 | 69.5 | 85 | .. | 28.37 | 7.86 |
| Coimbatore | 90.2 | 71.1 | 86 | 0.03 | 10.66 | 4.58 |
| Trichinopoly | 95.1 | 78.8 | 76 | .. | 18.43 | 6.07 |
| Negapatam | 90.0 | 77.8 | 89 | .. | 17.16 | 5.98 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th October 1916 was 30.091 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Parsi: 25th of Farvardin, 1286.
Mahomedan: 7th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Hindu: 9th of Aswin Sud, 1912.
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.; Sunset: 6h. 25m.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon 11th Oct.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Pontifical Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Jurgens at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, 7 a.m.
High Court: Justice Macleod's Court: Judgment in "The Chronicle" Defamation Case, 11-30 a.m.
Masagon Police Court: Second Presidency Magistrates' Court: The Persian Girl Abduction Case, 3-30 p.m.
Esplanade Police Court: Third Presidency Magistrate's Court: Judgment in Nanabhoy v. Dada Case 3-30 p.m.
Mercantile Press Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6.

"Dussera," Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
A Dussera Sammelan, at Madhav Baug, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Ideal Seminary Foundation Day, Girgaum, 9 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, via Dhanuskodi and Colombo, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. the same day.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 7.

Goan Union High School: Annual Prize Distribution, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 8.

"Bakri-Id." Mahomedan holiday.

MONDAY, October 9.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Fort Press Co. Ltd. Meeting, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and Bandmann Varities at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 & 8.15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 10 p.m.

## 1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Oct. 4.

Orders for the week ending October 7th 1916:—
Saturday 7th:—Uniform parade at 5 p.m. on the Oval. Field work and Scout Games.
Promotions:—Scout E. Nissen is promoted acting second of the Beaver Patrol, with effect from date.
Scout T. Wilkinson is promoted acting second of the Kangaroo Patrol, with effect from date.
Badges.—Second E. Nissen Musician.

By order,
A. G. FOOX.
A/S/M. in charge 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 5.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 7th October 1916:—
Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corpl. D. Blythe.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade. The Squadron will parade to-day Thursday the 5th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress:—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and Bandoliers.
Embarkation.—A Troop will furnish 2 N. C. Officers and 12 men to carry out embarkation duties at Alexandra Docks, Jetty End at 10 a.m. on Friday the 6th inst.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

F. C. Annesley, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. A. Caneu, C. I. E., Commanding.

Oct. 5.

Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters to-day Thursday, 5th instant at 7-15 a.m.
"J" Coy.—Coy. parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday, 10th instant at 6-00 p.m.
Dress.—Drill order (kilts) sidearms and canes. Pencils and note-books must be brought.
Transfers.—
551. The undermentioned Motor Cyclists are transferred from "E" Coy. to the Motor Cyclist Section from this date:—
No. 7814 Motor Cyc. Corpl. W. J. Tibbatts, as Motor Cyc. Corporal.
No. 7901 Motor Cyc. L/Corpl. F. W. Allison, as Motor Cyc. L/Corpl.
No. 8164 Motor Cyc. H. E. Bryning.
No. 6601 Motor Cyc. A. D. M. Clarke.
No. 7821 Motor Cyc. R. M. Green.
No. 6645 Motor Cyc. D. C. Lawless.

(Sd.) C. N. Moberly, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding,

October, 4.

No. 317. DUTIES.—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 2nd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
Orderly Sergeant. E. E. Company Sergt. F. Kimpton.
Parades.—Nil.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICES.

A whist drive and dance will be held at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on 11th instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. Tickets Re 1. Dress optional.
There will be a Spoon Shoot at Colaba on Sunday the 8th inst. Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards. Shoot commencing at 7-30 a.m. Rifles may be drawn from the Armoury on 6th and 7th instants.
There will be an entertainment committee meeting on Monday next the 9th instant at 6-45 p.m.

## POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Oct. 4.

226—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 7th October, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., Drill Order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.
227—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
228—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Headquarters is allotted for the week ending 7th October, 1916, as follows:—
Wednesday, "A" Company Voluntary practice at 7 a.m. Saturday, Officers Revolver Voluntary practice at 7-30 a.m.
229—Extract.—The following extract from the "Gazette of India," Army Department, dated 22nd September, 1916, is published for information:—
"Volunteer Corps Appointments, Promotions and Resignations. Poona Volunteer Rifles, No. 1145, Hubert Evans Hills Pratt to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated the 17th August, 1916."
230—Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled, is taken on the strength of the Corps and is posted to "C" Company:—
No. 1468, Reservist N. N. Edulkaka.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## MARWARI ROBBED.

A Marwari money lender named Chunilal Khemraj who recently established himself at Ripon Road, reports that on Tuesday night his place was broken into and valuables and cash to the tune of Rs. 631 were stolen.

## INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The next periodical discussion will be held on Saturday, the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be initiated by Dr. S. M. Sane, Ph. D. (Berlin), the subject being "Chemical Industries in Germany."

## ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per s. s. Karmala will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant. Registered letters will be received up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. Postings at the Town Sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-noted hours.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague on Tuesday. Dongri reported one attack and one death from plague, Girgaum one attack and Market one death. The total mortality from all causes was 82 against 87 on the corresponding day of last year and 61 on that of 1914. Of the 3,134 rats caught nine were found to be infected.

## BEGGAR'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

On Tuesday about 11-30 p.m. a fire broke out in a hay loft at De Lisle Road and when it was put out, a lame Hindu begger who used to be seen at Jacob's Circle was found lying there burnt to death. The cause of the fire is not known. At an inquest held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of death from burns due to a fire.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

The Presidency Postmaster notifies that with immediate effect V. P. articles for the members of the Indian Expeditionary Forces addressed I. E. F. "D" or the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force or the Field Post Offices in Mesopotamia will not be accepted for despatch by the Bombay General Post Office or any of its Town Sub-offices. V. P. articles addressed to Civil Post offices in Mesopotamia can only be accepted as before.

## REPORTED THEFT AT MATUNGA.

Seth Laldas Karsondas a merchant residing at Marwadi Buildings, Matunga, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station, reported to the police on Monday morning that during the previous night a thief had entered his quarters and robbed him of Rs. 300 in cash and articles worth Rs. 100. Supdt. Coxen and Inspector De Burgh made personal investigations in the matter and some officers of the C. I. D. also arrived on the scene soon after, but there has been no trace of the thief up to now.

## D'SOUZA—NORONHA.

Yesterday evening the Church of The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, was the scene of a pretty wedding. When Mr. B. A. D'Souza, Superintendent, Thacker's Directories was married to Miss Stella Noronha, eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. Noronha, Mail Officer, G. P. O. Bombay. The ceremony was performed by Revd. Fr. Schrooter S. J. Vicar of the church assisted by Revd. Fr. Rasquinha of St. Ignatius Church. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, Armenian Lane, Fort.

Dr. J. M. Pereira proposed the toast of the couple to which the bridegroom suitably replied. The bride wore a dress of white satin silk and looked quite charming. The two young sisters of the bride were train-bearers. A large number of guests were present both in the church and at the residence and the many presents received testified to the popularity of the bride and bridegroom. The couple will shortly leave for Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, by the P. and O. s.s. Khiva, which brought the English mails:—
Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Baxter, Mr. T. Benson, Sir Jas Du-Boulay, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. V. Beechey, Mr. J. B. Banfield, Mr. R. H. Brooke, Miss Blanchard, Mrs. G. Connor and infant, Miss A. E. Conran, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Collington, Mr. C. A. Cocks, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Pte. Champman, Miss Converry, Mrs. Dobbins and infants, Mrs. Duddings and 2 infants, Mrs. H. Dawson, Gaspar De Diaz, Miss M. M. Edonords, Mr. J. L. Ferguson, Mr. O. Fennor, Mr. R. H. Flower, Mr. Gardner, Mr. F. Greenland, Mr. W. A. Gayer, Miss G. Gibbons, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Hankey, Comm. A. F. Humphrey, Mrs. D. Hull, Mr. Capel Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Heap, Mr. A. B. Hyslop, Mr. G. A. Hopkins, Mr. F. Hadow, Mr. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jacob, Mr. L. D. Kochlar, Second-Lt. G. A. Keats, Miss and Mrs. Kuper, Miss M. Lancaster, Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, Mr. A. Lee, Mrs. Lewellan, Mrs. Monsell, Mrs. W. A. Maw, Mr. A. D. MacIver, Mr. C. May Arrundel, Mr. A. D. Melville, Miss M. Minchin, Dr. and Mrs. Marr, Mrs. Milne, Lt.-Gen. Marshall, Mirza Fukool Baig, Mr. E. Nicol, Capt. C. Nelson, Lt. Nelson, Rev. Canon R. D. Ninis, Mrs. Polley, Pir Ghiasud Din, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pearce, Mr. C. B. Page, Col. R. E. Picton, Mr. B. Priestley, Pte. Robb, Mr. J. Rodgers Dr. P. Rendall, Mrs. F. Russell, Miss Jane Stafford, Mr. J. H. Smart, Mr. E. E. Saudor, Rev. H. C. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Starnock, Mrs. Scott, Miss Stott, Mr. and Mrs. Sheather and child, Mr. E. J. Sherrell, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. H. B. Tilden, Mr. A. R. Toplis, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Taylor, Mr. S. Tonge, Trooper Thorpe, Mr. R. S. Underhill, Mrs. H. E. Upton Mrs. D. H. Ware, Mr. H. W. Waite, Mr. J. N. Wallace, Mrs. T. Lumby, and 7 Deck Naval Ratings.

# COMMERCIAL.

## LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 20,000 |
| " " to Continent | 1,000 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.70 |
| Sever Commercial Bills | 08½ |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 59 |
| Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal | 51½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | 69 |
| Government Securities 3% | 56 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27 80 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Oct 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ %1925—1028 | £82 |
| 4½ %1925—1945 | £93 |

### STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, Oct. 3rd,

By Mail.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of August, 1916.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 19,349,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 31,945,000 |
| Dyed and Colored | 2,669,000 |
| Printed | 3,720,000 |
| Twist and Yarns (in lbs.) | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 493,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 135,000 |
| Total Shipments of Salt | Tons 7,500 |

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 2,089,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 64,000 |
| Dyed and Colored | 2,385,000 |
| Printed | 3,105,000 |
| Twist and Yarns (in lbs.) | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 154,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 15,500 |

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 2,891,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 2,019,000 |
| Dyed and Colored | 649,000 |
| Printed | 1,368,000 |
| Twist and Yarns (in lbs.) | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 254,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 118,000 |

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 9,705,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 2,918,000 |
| Dyed and Colored | 6,88,000 |
| Printed | 9,283,000 |
| Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.) | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 248,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 340,000 |

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 17,626,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 1,405,000 |
| Dyed and Colored | 1,496,000 |
| Printed | 4,219,000 |
| Twist and Yarns. (in lb.) | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 59,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 9,000 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 3rd.

WHEAT

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct.-Nov. Buyers | 71/6 |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Oct. Sellers | 70/3 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley Oct.-Nov Nominal | 50/3 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold. Nominal. | |
| Rapeseed, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers | 69 |
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov Paid mail rains | 83 |
| Toria Rapeseed Oct.-Nov Buyers | 71 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £140 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Sellers | £119½ |
| Copper Braziers | £1-5 |
| Yellow Metal | 154 |
| Hard Spelter | 4/4 |
| Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | £26-5-0 £6-4-6 |
| Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie | |

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec | 21/4½ |
| Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. | 21/7½ |
| Do Karachi Oct. Dec | 21/8½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec | 24/1½ |
| Do. do. Bombay Oct.-Dec. | 24/1½ |
| Do. do Karachi Oct.-Dec. | 24/5½ |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct | 3/1 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct Paid | 2/4½ |

## THE BAKR-ID HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of considerable importance to the Mahomedans to know exactly on which days their Holidays fall. I am undoubtedly aware that the system of calculation adopted by the Mahomedans is the lunar one. Now every one knows the difficulties attendant upon the correct determination of the dates when one has to depend on the moon. As some of your readers may be interested in this matter I should like you to find room for this letter in your valuable columns.

This year the Gazetted Holiday of Bakri-Idd is on the 8th instant but owing to conditions of the weather the new moon was not sighted in Bombay until a day late. I wonder if any of the Moffussil readers would give us the information as to when the moon became visible outside Bombay and which date has been fixed for the observance of this Holiday in say some of the important towns such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum etc.

As there is some doubt in the matter the safest course would be to make sure of the appearance of the moon that is make it a day later. Hence, Monday the 9th instant ought to be the Idd Holiday.—Yours etc.,

MOHAMED ISMAIL CURTAY.

Bombay, 4th October, 1916.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### A SCHOOLBOY'S FREAK.

### NO MORAL TURPITUDE.

ISHVARAPPA REVGOWDA PATIL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)*

This was an application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who summarily dismissed the applicant's petition.

The applicant was charged under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code for theft of a chimney and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 by Mr. V. N. Sathe, First Class Magistrate of Bijapur.

This was a case of petty theft of one lamp chimney, worth two annas, from the municipal lamp post at Bijapur. But it had assumed considerable importance on account of the accused being a young student of the Matriculation class and the son of a well-to-do land-holder.

On the 8th April, 1916, the accused Ishvarappa Revgowda was going on a cycle to the Veterinary Dispensary at Bijapur. On the road there was a lamp post of the Municipality about 160 yards from the house of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. While the accused passed by the lamp post he got down from his cycle, climbed up the lamp post and took away from the lantern a glass chimney which had been fixed to the burner of the lamp. This was noticed by a constable who was then in the compound of the house of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The defence of the accused was that the Constable Isab himself committed the theft in the presence of the accused and foisted the guilt on the accused falsely out of fear lest the accused might bring the constable's guilt to the notice of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

FINDING OF THE LOWER COURT.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and observed that it was fabricated. In the first place it seemed extremely improbable that a man of the accused's age and occupation should have been bold enough to remonstrate with a man of the position and age of the constable, for the theft. The constable had no grounds for bearing malice against the accused. It was true that the article stolen was of too petty a value to tempt any person of the position of the accused who was said to be the son of a well-to-do Patil. But instances were not wanting in which even wealthy persons had not scrupled to be dishonest for petty gains. Springs of human conduct are sometimes as inscrutable as the dispensations of Providence. As regards the punishment although the stolen property was of a petty value, it belonged to a public body and it was not possible to guard it as private property; it should be substantial. It was the duty of every citizen to guard such property. The theft was committed in broad day-light. The audacious manner in which it was done, pointed to premeditation and not an impulse of the moment. The accused had absolutely no cause for yielding to an evil temptation. His conduct pointed his moral turnitude. A substantial fine would be adequate.

The Sessions Judge observed that the sentence was not excessive and summarily dismissed the application.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

In rejecting the application, Justice Batchelor observed that it seemed to him impossible to admit the application as the facts and the findings on them were perfectly clear. It seemed, however, that the only object with which the application was presented was that the offender might be relieved from the injunction of moral turpitude which the convicting Magistrate had thrown upon him and which it was represented, might interfere with the future career of the young man. That being so, he had no objection to stating on the facts his own opinion that the whole of the record was perfectly consistent with the theory that the technical theft was committed merely as a schoolboy freak and that no more moral turpitude attached to the young man than to a young English boy who in similar circumstances stole apples from an orchard. But moral turpitude or no moral turpitude the theft was there and he could not interfere with the conviction.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Hanmantrao Gumaste, appeared for the applicant.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

179-15.—Captain & V. Birdichand Auraj, a firm v. Nepsukhdas Sheonarayen, a firm, Madh K & C. Part heard.
353-15.—Motichand & D. Kesharichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsedji R & D, Part heard by Kajiji J on 16-9-16.
S C 332-16.—Daphtary F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak & anr v. Khema Suttra & ors, Payne and Co.. Nanu H & Co., Part heard, 25-7-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMR'S REPORT.

31-09.—Tyabji & Co., Bai Moolibai v. Chooniial Pitamber & ors, Sub & G, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co.
918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohunii v M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.
1307-15.—Wadia G & Co., Taher & Co., firm v. Vishwanath Kushaba Teli, D J Mantre.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

884-15.—Judah & S, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co., Ld. v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B & C Co., Ltd.

FOR RE-HEARING

685-15.—G Pandya (For a pauper), Mogal Hasan Hoosein v. Mogal Hassan Ramzan, As per Ap. Ct's Or 17-7-16.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia and anr, Manecklal and Co.
1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co.
191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.
848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.
182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B Mehta v. B G Horniman, & ors, Jam R & D.

FOR ABATEMENT.

298-15.—Ard H D & Co., Messrs. Vassonji Nursey, a firm v. Thucker Soorji Morarji, Madh K & C.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1425-14.—Sham M & H, Rustomji Kharshedji Ghyora v. Goolamally Jewanji Pachmariwalla, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Ard H D & Co., Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co.
1430-14.—Sham M & H, Rustomji Kharshedji Ghyara v. Goolamally Jewanji Pachmariwalla, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Ard H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

149-16.—Nanu H & Co., Manmohandas Atmaram v. Narayen Hari Mistry Jehangir M & Somji, Part heard.
108-16.—Merwanji K & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Ardesir H D Co.
621-15.—Payne & Co., Khimji Aesur Virji v. K Vencatrao Sethupatty, & ors, Daph F & D, Kharas & Co.
44-15.—Crawford B & Co., Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtulla v. Hormusji N Vakil & ors, Payne and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.
1103-14.—Pandia & Co., Harkissondas Narbheram & Co., a firm v. Premchand Ruttonji & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.
158-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Lala Hur Narain & anr v. Purbhushanker Deoshanker Achaya & ors, Payne and Co., Matubhai J & M.
299-16.—Captain and V. Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm v. Goculdas Madhowji & Co., a firm, Payne and Co.
1102-15.—D J Mantri, Bujanbai Saifuddin & ors v. Samsuddin Ahmedally & ors, Mehta D & L, Mirza M and M, D J Mantri.
1515-14.—Payne and Co., Lakhmidas Nursey v. Shivji Cursondas & anr, Mehta D & L, Jamsetji R & D.
890-15.—Khanderao L & M, Chandrabhagabai, widow, & ors v. Champubai & anr, Subnis and Gore, Mehta D and L, For Postponement.
S C CT 243-9227-16.—Maneck D and Co., Alli Mahomed Jaffer & anr, v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistri, Mulla & Mulla.
768-15.—C. P. D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte & anr v. Alexander Pereira, & ors, Daphtary F and D.
144-16.—Mirza M and M, Babubhai Anandji Minwalla v. Jaswantlal Laloobhai, Mehta D and L.
35-16.—Madh K & Ch, Manibai, widow, & anr v. Sha Dewji Bhima, & ors, Amin & Desai.
49-16.—Purnanand & Co., Mahomed Hasan bin Mahomed Ebrahim Muktaba, & anr v. Haji Abdoola bin Baboo, Jam R & D.
298-16.—Matu J & M, Ismailbhoy Dharamsey & anr v. Peermahomed Rahim, & anr.
182-16.—Jam R & D, Fatmabai, widow, & anr v. Tyebally Abdul Husein, & ors, Payne & Co., Unw. P & P.
1096-14.—Khand L & M, Kunjvehari Govindrao Joshi v. Govindrao Harischandra Joshi, & ors, Manecklal & Co., Forbes & Co., Unwalla P & P, For Postponement.
737-15.—Crawford B & Co., Bai Oomabai, widow v. Yeshwantrao Ghanasham Nachanni and ors, Chitnis M and K, Khanderao L & M.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1324-14.—Tyabjee D and Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Sangidas Deokisson, a firm, Payne and Co., Part heard.
470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas & Co., Part heard, 29-9-16.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

11-16.—Mer K & Co., Champoobai, widow v. Mathurabai, widow & ors, Rao & G, Manch & N.

LONG CAUSES.

614-15.—Little & Co., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ld. v. The Alliance Cotton Mafg Co., Ltd.
55-16.—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abbo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Fatmabhi, widow, & ors, Pandia and Co.
1162-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., The Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. v. Maroti Sitaram Bhange, Madhowji K & Ch.
808-15.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Rehman Haji Goolam Hoosein and ors, Payne and Co., Rustomji and G.
187-16.—Surajmal & Co., Ramji Gopalji v. Shivji Hirji and anr.
146-16.—Wadia G & Co., Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., & ors v. Dadabhoy Naseerwanji J Wadia, Bhimji and Co.
224-16.—Mehta D & L, Bibi Mariam Sultan widow & anr v. Aga Ali Asgar Bin Aga Mahomed Jewad Yzdi alias Goorji, Mirza M & M.
715-13.—Mulla and M, Mahomed Nazirkhan Azimkhan v. Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein and ors, Khunderao L & M, Nadirshaw and D, Mulla and M.
331-12.—Matubhai J & M, Mahomedbhoy Sabjeally v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Vishram and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Matubhai J & M, For Postponement.
334-12.—Matubhai J & M, Dawoodbhoy Gulam Hoosein v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Vishram and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Matubhai J & M, For Postponement.
415-16.—Captain and V, Abdul Latiff Hussein v. Panling & Co., Ltd., Crawford B & Co.
554-16.—Daph F & D, Bai Kamlabai alias Kamalbai, widow, & ors v. Hirji Shivji Sunderji & anr, Sm B & Co.
554-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilall Shivlal v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mfg. Co., in Liquidation & ors, Payne & Co., Bh K & G.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is understood that General Sir Charles Munro, the new Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India was one of the passengers on board the s.s. Khiva but His Excellency has not landed in Bombay.

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Lieut. Col. Commanding Madras Artillery Volunteers, intends to go on leave as soon as the Hon. Sir Francis Spring returns, on a year's combined leave and furlough with permission to offer himself for military duty.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khiva | Potter | London Sept. 8 |
| Clan Fraser | Marson | Colombo Sept. 22 |
| Karoa | Handcock | Durban Sept. 13 |
| Lhasa | King | Karachi Oct. 2 |
| Taisho Maru | Yamata | Astoria aug. 12 |

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Phranang | Nicol | Calcutta |
| Veniero | Regesto | Calcutta via Colombo |
| City of Manchester | Moxtin | Do |
| Linga | Cuthbush | Karachi |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | *Chakla | for | Persian Gulf |
| " | Bandai Maru | for | Do. |
| " | Banyee Maru | for | Kobe etc. |
| " | Jehangir | for | Jeddah |

*To arrive.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer S. S. Totomi Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer S. S. Bombay Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Kurohime Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer S. S. Kurohime Maru left Moji for Bombay via Hongkong (Westward bound), on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Khiva, 5,661 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she had left on the 8th ultimo, with the English mail of the 15th ultimo, a general cargo and 156 passengers.

S. S. Clan Fraser.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,288 tons, Captain N. J. Marson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on the 23rd August with a general cargo.

S. S. Karao.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Karao, 2,608 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo with a general cargo and 31 cabin and 545 deck passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 2nd instant, with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 350 deck passengers.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Taisho Maru, 1,655 tons, Captain K. Yawata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Astoria, which port she had left on August 12th with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Phranang:—The steamer Phranang, 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Nicol, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Veniero:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Veniero, 3,367 tons, Captain G. B. Regesto, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Manchester: The steamer City of Manchester, 3,566 tons, Captain D. Moxtin, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 4th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. & E. Marandi Inglessi | | T. M. & Co |
| S. Sawasti | | B. S. N. Co |
| P. Banyei Maru | Tomomwa | N. Y. K. |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | | B. S. N. Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Ranee | Berry | T. M. & Co |
| 4 Zayanee | Ockerli | H. S. Shostree |
| 5 Bandia Maru | | M. M. Shirazi |
| 6 Asia Maru | | M. M. Shirazi |
| 7 Firooz | | T. M. & Co |
| 8 Vinstra | Nellson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 9 Jehangir | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| 10 & 11 Frankenfels | | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 15 Standard | | M. M. Shirazi |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | | M. M. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tug Harold | | B. I. Dixon & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barala | | M. M. & Co |

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, October 5, 1916.*

## AN INVULNERABLE RIGHT.

The Report of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Government of India (Amendment) Act makes very interesting reading. It emphasises, in the first place, a point on which we have frequently laid stress since the Act was finally passed into law, the substantial results gained from a well-organised and determined agitation. In the second place, it constitutes an unpleasant revelation of the inability of the officials who concocted this bill, managed to impose it on the acceptance of an all too-compliant Secretary of State, and audaciously fought for it almost to the last ditch, to understand the grave importance of the principles which it assailed. One of the revelations made in the course of the Committee's proceedings was the fact that there were no less than thirty acts on the Indian Statute Book which contravened the constitutional right, it was proposed in this bill, the Indian Legislatures should have the right to abolish in certain classes of cases. This seemed to be regarded by the India Office as quite a sufficient argument for the greater wrong which was now proposed. And Lord Islington struggled to the last to secure the acceptance of a modification of the clause, which would validate these prior acts, on the ground that they had not been objected to in the past and there had been no appeals from them. If either rightly or wrongly the right of appeal is taken away, it is not likely that the sufferers, if there be any, will attempt to appeal. But it is important to remember that in the case of some of these acts, at any rate in Bombay,—as was pointed out by Sir Narayan Chandravarker at the protest meeting held in this city,—the strongest protests were made, though without avail, against the interference with the rights of the people. It appears to us that it has now become necessary to examine with the greatest care all the acts affected by the Moment decision in order that, wherever it is found that the inalienable constitutional rights of the subject have been infringed, the Act in question may be amended, not with a view to legalising or attempting to legalise a wrong, but in order to bring them into consonance with the constitutional parliamentary law.

It is a matter of extreme good fortune that this bill, bristling with controversy and introduced as a non-controversial measure, came to be referred to a committee which contained not only members of Parliament of both parties interested in seeing that justice was done to this country, but also legal giants who exposed and disposed in a few minutes of the sophistical arguments of administrative convenience put forward to justify a breach of the constitutional rights accorded to the people of this country by Parliament. If half the questions affecting the legislation and administration in this country could be settled in such a calm, judicial and logical atmosphere by men rightly jealous for the preservation of elementary principles of justice and ready to detect in a moment the fallacy and danger underlying such reasons as were put forward by the Under-Secretary of State in justification of the now deleted clause 2, India would possess a much happier population. Mr. Charles Roberts, who could hardly have enjoyed the task that was imposed on him of presenting the case for the India Office to the Committee, began on a completely fallacious note, by urging that since the Privy Council decision in the Moment case had shown that a whole mass of legislation was invalid, therefore it was necessary to pass an act not merely validiating what was already wrong but making it valid to do what was essentially wrong in the future; whereas the obviously proper course for the Government of India to have pursued was to pass an act amending all this legislation, as we have pointed out above, so as to bring it within the four corners of the Parliamentary statute. Mr. Roberts cited certain acts in which he said the barring of the right to sue the Secretary of State was obvious, such as the Town Planning Act, in which the final decision is left to an arbitrator, and other acts in which the final decision is left to the Medical Council. We cannot leave this mass of legislation subject to this serious doubt, he said in effect, therefore to put it out of doubt we must pass an act giving the Indian legislature the power to deprive the Indian subject of the important rights which the parliamentary statute has conferred upon him. And later Lord Islington advanced the curious argument that such power might safely be left to the Governor-General's Legislative Council because "it contained a large independent body" and "he could not conceive that any legislation could pass through that Council to which any substantial element of the population could seriously object,"—so much does Lord Islington know of the practical workings of the Indian Legislatures! Lord Islington, however, had to argue with men who are accustomed to deal with principles and find it difficult to be led away from them, and Lord Loreburn, the Chairman, put the matter very clearly and in a way from which there was no escape. There were two things, he pointed out, and they were mixing them up.

One is the right to sue the Secretary of State when he has broken the law of the land, whatever the law may be, whatever is the law of the land should be for him and for other people together. It seems to me the first is the only thing we have to consider. Supposing that you say that in any particular class of dispute there is to be an arbitration and the award is to be final, that is a law of general application, that would prevent the Secretary of State or anybody else being sued, because there is a substituted tribunal. To say that you ought to have power to do that is one thing; to say that when the law has been broken the Secretary of State is no longer to be sued, which is the effect of this clause—to enable that to be done is a different thing and is very much wider altogether. That is what the wording of both of these clauses—the one that is printed and also the amended clause which Lord Islington read—would do.

As a final resort Lord Islington pleaded our old friend, the litigious character of the Indian people. The vast majority of Indians he said show such delight in litigation,—an amazing and absurd statement,—that it might open up a great deal if the Moment decision were not allowed to be nullified by statute. Here he had to deal with Lord Parmoor who promptly asked how often the Secretary of State had been sued. "There is a great deal of litigation in India," he pointed out, "but we are only dealing with suing the Secretary of State." There the discussion ended and at the next meeting Lord Islington withdrew the clause.

The chiefly important principle that the whole affair and the proceedings in the Joint Committee have emphasised, and which Indian Legislatures, or rather the framers of legislation, will have to bear in mind in the future is that such statutory rights as are enjoyed by the subject, British or Indian, in this country cannot be debarred by any Indian legislation or executive act. Parliament gave and Parliament only can take away. The matter is one of very great importance, for it seems to make it clear that any legislation or arbitrary ordinance or executive act by any sort of authority in this country must remain subject to the rights conferred on the subject by Parliamentary statute. The point may be raised and is raised by a correspondent in our columns to-day, though he was probably writing in ignorance of what had transpired in the Joint Committee, that the rights of British born persons in India, in so far as they differ from or exceed the rights of Indians, cannot be abrogated merely by reason of their residence in this country and their being subject to Indian law. That, however, is too large a subject for discussion here. But it is noteworthy that among the Acts in the list presented by Lord Islington of those which, he claimed, were endangered in their validity by the Moment decision was the Defence of India Act. Here is an act which undoubtedly infringes the rights of the subject as conferred by Parliamentary statute and it would appear that, in so far as it does so, it is *ultra vires*. Such an act cannot have the same power in this country as a similar act passed in England because neither the Governor--General-in-Council nor the Imperial Legislative Council can take away even temporarily what Parliament has given. All this opens up a very interesting prospect with which we shall have to deal on anotheh occasion.

## Notes of the Day.

**Why Falkenhayn Was Dismissed.**

Many interesting versions of the Kaiser's reasons for replacing General von Falkenhayn by von Hindenburg as Chief of Staff have been published. A very circumstantial account of the causes of the change was published in mail week, from a "well-informed source," which is both interesting and plausible. It comes out of Germany *via* Berne. Falkenhayn, according to this version, advised a complete change in Germany's war plans, which the Kaiser indignantly rejected. The proposal made by him may be summarised as follows:

Falkenhayn predicted the complete downfall of Bulgaria as the result of the converging attacks of the Allies from north and south, and the consequent interruption of communications with Turkey. He urged that the inevitable should be anticipated, and the whole Balkan campaign abandoned forthwith. Next he proposed to shorten the Austro-German front in the East by abandoning more of Galicia, and falling back to a line running approximately through Bielostok and Brest-Litovsk, and thence southwards along the river Bug; this to be followed by the shortening of the line of the Roumanian front by withdrawing to defensive positions running straight from Orsova to Dorna Vatra. On the western front, Falkenhayn suggested the immediate evacuation of occupied French territory, and the creation of a new line of defences running from Nieuport along the Franco-Belgian frontier to Longwy, and thence along the Franco-German frontier to Alsace.

The transformation of German strategy into a purely defensive campaign on much shorter fronts would, Falkenhayn argued, paralyse the Allies, and make it impossible for them to crush Austro-German resistance unless they fought with unlimited resources of men for ten years. Persistence in the present plan of campaign on extensive fronts would, he said, lead to disaster. Hindenburg denounced this advice as childish and cowardly, and unworthy of Germany. The Kaiser took Hindenburg's view and dismissed Falkenhayn.

**Whom Hindenburg Hates Most.**

The appointment of Hindenburg was at first interpreted in the sense that the policy of the Imperial Chancellor enunciated in November last, that Russia and not Britain was Germany's most dreaded foe, against whom she should proceed with the utmost vigour, had gained the upper hand. Herr Duwell, the war correspondent of the "Vorwarts" in the East, to support this recalled in mail week an interview he had, in company with other correspondents, with Hindenburg in December, last year:—"A few days previously," he said,

"Field Marshal Hindenburg had granted an interview to a foreign journalist, in the course of which he gave expression to his not over-friendly sentiments towards England. Even at that time these utterances were exploited politically in the press, which tried to represent Hindenburg as being in favour of waging a war of annihilation against England and of sparing, so to speak, Russia. It was for this reason that I put the question to Hindenburg, whether his sharp words about England possessed a political meaning. Thereupon the Marshal replied quite unequivocally: 'No, I am not a politician. I have only expressed my personal aversion from England.' He further said that it admitted of no doubt that we owed this war to England. But he spoke about his sentiments not in plural but emphatically in singular (thereby stressing their personal character), and he even added that the danger for Germany lay in the East, and that it was against Russia that Germany had to secure herself."

Count Reventlow, however, seems to have understood the true significance of Hindenburg's appointment. The appointment caused him to dig up some sayings of the Marshal, such as: "We hate the English" and "We must not only hold out but also win,"—with the object of claiming him as a champion of a fight to a finish against Great Britain and as an advocate of the "unlimited torpedo."

**Indian Railways.**

Indian Railways are the subject of two articles in the papers received by yesterday's mail. In "The Times" Trade Supplement of September 4th Mr. F. H. Brown writes on "State or Company Control" the article being devoted to a discussion on the questions raised by the approaching optional expiry of the contract between the Secretary of State and the East Indian Railway Company and the recent circular of the Railway Board. In the "Asiatic Review" Mr. H. Kelway-Bamber gives an account of the advance in Indian railway development during the last thirty-five years. It is technical, of course; but, as it contains over forty diagrams and illustrations, even the uninitiated can gain some idea of the vast strides made in that time. The development of the manufacturing industries of India has had a great deal to do with the increase of traffic, and the ability shown by Indian workmen in connection with the upkeep of the rolling-stock deserves, says the writer, great credit. It is said that on an average there has been for the last ten years two million additional travellers yearly, mostly by the third class, the gross earnings of all Indian railways for the year 1914-15 amounting to about forty million pounds. Mr. Kelway-Bamber has initiated a scheme for training the sons of Indian gentlemen as railway engineers.

**A "Collecting Savings Bank."**

The Mysore State has shown the way to British India by many of its measures calculated to promote the welfare of the people. Its latest enterprise can only be described as revolutionary. For, while in most countries it is the depositor who has to send, or bring his money to the banks, the Mysore Government has established in Bangalore a new "Collecting Savings Bank." A collector is to be sent round to canvass for depositors, the object kept in view being to attract deposits, however small, and thus to encourage habits of thrift among the poorer classes. The Collector of the Bank will "visit on specified days private residences and persons who require him to do so to deposit or withdraw money. He will also visit all small offices, institutions and factories as often as possible, and at least once a week between 3 and 5 p.m. He will select for the purpose pay day in offices and factories as far as possible." To obviate the danger of any designing person usurping the Collector's function, he is to wear a uniform and will carry a locked and sealed box with a slit into which deposits can be dropped.

**British Armoured Cars in Armenia.**

We have become so accustomed to the ubiquitousness of the help afforded by Russia to her Allies, remarks "The Near East," that the extent to which the interchange of services has been carried out by all alike is apt to be overlooked. But the British armoured motor-car, to say nothing of the British ambulances, must now be as familiar an object in the various theatres of war as the Russian soldier. It has figured in Galicia as well as in France and Egypt, and it is now reported in the Mush Valley in Armenia. Its province there seems to be to guard the roads from Kurdish incursions from the mountains, with the special object of protecting Russian supply trains. Recently, as already reported by Reuter, two of these cars came into action against several hundred Kurds, and were able to disperse them after inflicting considerable losses upon them.

**The N. L. C.**

While Mr. Massingham saw in the transference of the National Liberal Club to the War Office a "Deadly" blow at the Liberal party, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" gave the following account of the manner in which the action of the Government—rumoured to be due to the expected big increase of work at the War Office that will be caused when the Military age is raised—has been received by the average member of this great Liberal Club:—

The members are disturbed and anxious, but resigned to the inevitable, and speculation is busy now with the place of their future home. Negotiations are going on for new club premises—the distribution of the members among other clubs is impracticable owing to their numbers,—and it is thought that the Westminster Palace Hotel, near the House of Commons, may be chosen. The membership of the club is about 5,000, and the proportion of members on the books who habitually use the club is larger than in the case of most London clubs. The intense corporate life of the club has suffered little from the war. It has lost a good many members, as all clubs have, from the resignation of war-economisers but of late the huge smoking-room, with its portraits of great Liberals on the walls, has been more thickly populated in the afternoon lunch and dinner hours than ever.

## ANOTHER RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

THE DEFENCE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Another case of reserved compartments is reported from Penukonda in which Mr. K. Subba Row, a pleader, has charged the station master of Makkagipalae with wrongful restraint and mischief. Miss Dickson, a mission lady found the compartment, reserved for Europeans, occupied by the pleader and reported the matter to the station master who is alleged to have removed the complainant's bedding and locked the door against him. The accused filed a written statement that he only persuaded the complainant to remove to another compartment seeing that he was not fully dressed, and unfit to travel in the same compartment with a European lady. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

It is understood that the Government of India are to address the Secretary of State on the general question of imposition of terminal taxes to which exceptions were taken by several important Railway Companies.

## MOSLEM EDUCATION IN KATHIAWAR.

MAULANA FULWARI ON WESTERN EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JUNAGHAD, Oct. 4.

The second sitting of the Moslem Educational Conference was as largely attended as the first.

Maulana Shah Sulaiman Saheb Fulwari speaking on the benefits of modern education to the Mussulmans, said that while other sister communities had made tremendous advance in education, it was unfortunate that the Mussulmans, specially of Kathiawar, should still be considering whether or not, they should educate themselves. It was a great folly on the part of the Moslems to suppose that an educated young man of to-day was a bad Moslem. He was of opinion that a man well versed in modern sciences could understand his religion and the existence of God infinitely better than an uneducated Moslem who offered his prayers regularly. Speaking of the relations between the Hindus and the Mussulmans he deplored that the Hindus who were far advanced in education should not give a helping hand to their less advanced Mussulman brethren, but on the contrary tried to push them back. He at the same time deprecated the attitude of the Mussulmans who instead of feeling proud and happy at the progress made by their brother Hindus, were jealous of them and tried to pull them back and retard their progress. He exhorted all to have fellow-feeling and co-operate for the common good.

Next, Prof. Scott, of Bahaudin College, appealed to the Mussulmans of Kathiawar to awake to their responsibilities and not neglect to educate their young ones and he hoped that a Conference would give a great impetus to the cause of Mahomedan education in Kathiawar.

At third day's sitting several resolutions were passed. An appeal for funds was made and Rs. 12,000 were subscribed on the spot.

## LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD.

NO HINDU COMING FORWARD TO SEEK ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

The action of the United Provinces Government in having refused to increase the strength of the Lucknow Municipal Board and thereby necessarily decreasing the number of the Hindu members sitting at present on the Board has caused dissatisfaction among the Hindu citizens of Lucknow. At first the 15th of September was the date fixed for sending in the nomination papers, and not a single Hindu candidate came forward to seek election for the new Board to be constituted under the new Municipalities Act of 1916. The Board then fixed the 3rd of October as another date for again filing the nomination papers, but the same result was experienced again.

The Hindu citizens argue that the Government have acceded to a similar request of the Cawnpore Board and the refusal in the case of Lucknow Board is not fair.

## HERO IN PEACE AND WAR.

"FAULTLESS LOYALTY" OF BRAVE SERGEANT.

A correspondent writes to "The Times":—"Many residents in British East Africa will learn with deep regret of the death, in action, of Sergeant Thomas Francis Brown, Leinster Regiment. A Dublin lad, he joined the Leinsters in 1889, and went with them to Jamaica. There, in 1890, he won the Royal Albert medal for saving the lives of three comrades, swept out to sea in shark-infested waters, swimming out for them one after the other. Transferred to South Africa for active service 1900-1-2 (medal and several clasps), he became personal servant to Major Leggett, R.E. Brown thus came to reside mainly at Mombassa, where his remarkable character made him quite a personality. Incidentally he attended Lord Kitchener during the latter's tour through East Africa in 1911.

"A few months ago he carried his platoon officer, Lieutenant Holmes, wounded, out of heavy fire into shelter. On August 18 seeing a comrade left wounded and lying in the open, Brown dashed out from cover to his rescue amid murderous shell and machine-gun fire. He fell himself, hit fatally in several places, but the wounded man was saved. Simple and unassuming of faultless loyalty and of almost womanly tenderness of heart, but as brave as a lion. Brown was respected and loved by all who knew him."

## ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

A letter addressed by the Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Conference, to the various mofussil Parsi Anjumans, says:—

The next sessions of the Conference will be held on the 16th and 17th December next. The Zoroastrian Conference will be glad to welcome the delegates of your Association to the next session. The maximum number of delegates your Association can send is fifteen per cent. of the total number of your members. The fee for a delegate is Rs. 3, which is remitted if he is already a member of the Conference.

After referring to result of the proceedings taken by the Conference, in the Police Court against the "Jame Jamsed," the letter proceeds:—

"As all calumnies and libels against the Conference have been proved to be false in courts of law you will feel assured that the Conference has been fully exonerated from all blame or reason for suspicion and we look upon its work and aims as deserving of your sympathy and support."

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## DOBRUDJA FRONT.

### VIOLENT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

### FRESH SERBIAN SUCCESS.

### STRUGGLE FOR BAPAUME.

The Roumanians are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. The enemy is stubbornly resisting.

The Russians drove back dense German columns who attacked east of Novo-Alexandrovsk. Battles continue north of Halicz where the enemy is stubbornly resisting. The Russians have taken there 5,000 prisoners in three days, including 600 Germans.

There is reason to anticipate that General Brussiloff's new push will extend north and south of Lemberg region, embracing the battle-field of Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk and a wide extent of Galicia.

The Serbians carried the first enemy trenchs on the heights of Starkougrob, north-east of Kajmakalan, and captured another Bulgarian battery.

Italian troops have landed at two places in Epirus. Greek troops in both instances withdrew.

The Greek Cabinet with the exception of the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs has resigned. It is expected that M. Calogeropolous will reconstruct the Ministry.

The situation at Le Sars and Transloy is now very critical. They are points of support of the first line of defence of Bapaume and are being heavily bombarded.

British naval aeroplanes carried out a further attack on the airsheds in the vicinity of Brussels.

It is officially announced that the Allies have urged neutrals to prevent belligerent submarines, however utilized, from using neutral waters and to detain any entering a neutral port.

The German Crown Prince, obviously with the object of furthering mediation, has been making a statement to an American correspondent.

### GREAT LACK OF MEN IN GERMANY.

#### GUARDS OF DUTCH FRONTIER REDUCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.

The Germans have reduced their sentinels guarding the Dutch frontier from one every 100 metres to one every 1,000.

Also with a view to frightening away would-be smugglers and deserters the enemy are using dummy soldiers which are arranged fifty metres apart on a portion of the frontier and which disappear at daybreak

One section of the frontier is guarded by one cavalryman only.

These steps are believed to indicate great lack of men.

# STUBBORN FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

## BRITISH THREATEN LE SARS AND TRANSLOY.

### VIOLENT FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

#### ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

#### ENEMY STUBBORNLY RESISTING,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Roumanian communiqué says, we are violently attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. The enemy is stubbornly resisting.

### INVASION OF BULGARIA.

#### CONSIDERABLE STRATEGIC CONSEQUENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

It is stated that the Roumanians under General Zetten crossed the Danube under cover of massed artillery, 30 miles south of Bukharest, and penetrated Bulgarian territory annihilating or routing the Bulgarian outposts.

The operation is of great tactical importance and its strategic consequences may be considerable. Plans have been made in agreement with the Allies whose aviators have established communications between General Sarrail and General Zetten.

### ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES ON NORTHERN FRONT.

#### POSSIBILITY OF OUTFLANKING CARPATHIAN PASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. .4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, October 2.—The Roumanians' present front permits the Russians and Roumanians alike to traverse the Carpathians from Bukovina and reach unimpeded the right bank of the upper Maros. This affords ample opportunities for diversions, should such be considered necessary.

The Petrograd communiqués do not mention operations on the extreme left. The "Novoe Vremya's" correspondent says that an important series of eminences have been captured, which command both Kailibaba and the road from Kimpolung to Marmaros Sziget.

The most important aspect of the Roumanian gains hitherto is their bearing on the possibility of outflanking the Carpathian passes, for which Russia was fighting so far furiously eighteen months ago. The German press is making similar fuss over Turtukai and Silistria.

### CROWN PRINCE'S CROCODILE TEARS.

#### STRIVING FOR PEACE MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The German Crown Prince, obviously with the object of furthering mediation, has been making a statement to an American correspondent.

He wept crocodile tears while deploring the terrible loss of life and said that German generals deplored the necessity of using liquid fire and other instruments.

He hinted that American treasures should be invested in sowing the seed of peace.

### HUNGARIAN DEPUTIES ON LEAVE.

#### ORDERED TO REJOIN ARMY IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Royal Decree in Hungary orders all deputies on leave to attend the session and rejoin the army immediately.

### INFANTILE PARALYSIS CARRIED BY RAT-FLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Scientists are of opinion that infantile paralysis from which 2,000 deaths have occurred in New York, is carried by the rat-flea similarly to bubonic plague.

### FIGHTING FOR BAPAUME.

#### LE SARS AND TRANSLOY. THREATENED.

#### ENEMY SUFFERING FROM "NERVES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The French papers supplement particulars of the new brilliant successes which the British gained on October 1st, as indicated in General Haig's report of the morning of 2nd instant. The objective aimed at was entirely gained in under two hours and was characterised by a great bayonet attack, in which two Hanoverian battalions were driven back in spite of desperate resistance.

The services of the "tanks" included breaking ground for infantry advance and levelling the formidable defensive system.

The situation at Le Sars and Transloy is now very critical. They are points of support of the first line of defence of Bapaume and are being heavily bombarded.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a captured order of a Bavarian battalion shows that the enemy is suffering from nerves. A Lieut.-Colonel plaintively rebukes the men, saying, "I have got an impression that a few Englishmen throwing bombs from their trenches can thoroughly frighten a crowd of Bavarians. If we put an unnecessary barrage on the enemy he retaliates and we suffer. Therefore, this fright on the Somme front must be dispelled."

### SUCCESSFUL RAIDS SOUTH OF LOOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A British communiqué says the night was quiet south of the Ancre. Successful raids were made south of Loos.

### GERMAN ATTACK NORTH OF RANCOURT.

#### REPULSED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

A communiqué says there was a fairly violent artillery duel north of the Somme. An attempted German attack north of Rancourt was repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme.

### BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANE RAID.

#### AIR-SHEDS NEAR BRUSSELS BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

It is officially announced that British naval aeroplanes carried out a further attack on the air-sheds in the vicinity of Brussels. One failed to return.

### BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERY.

#### GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, October 2.—The gunnery against the Zeppelins is much improved. The shells all burst close to their target and few miss. Altogether the range-finding work is marvellously good even at great heights. Usually the guns damage the airships, and aeroplanes finish them off. Night flying is remarkably good. Lord French has quite revolutionised the defence against air-craft.

### BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

#### DETENTION URGED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

It is officially announced that the Allies have urged neutrals to prevent belligerent submarines, however utilised, from using neutral waters and to detain any entering a neutral port.

### BATTLES NORTH OF HALICZ.

#### 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

#### GERMAN REPULSE EAST OF NOVO-ALEXANDROVSK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Russian communiqué says, we drove back the dense German columns, who attacked east of Novo-Alexandrovsk.

Battles continue north of Halicz where the enemy is stubbornly resisting. We have taken here 5,000 prisoners in three days, including 600 Germans.

### GENERAL BRUSSILOFF'S NEW PUSH.

#### WIDE EXTENT OF CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.

There is reason to anticipate that General Brussiloff's new push will extend north and south of Lemberg region, embracing the battle-field of Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk and a wide extent of Galicia.

Military experts of the Entente here regard the success south of Tsrzezany towards Rogatyn as an important stage towards separating the Lemberg and Halicz armies and dwell on the similarity of the Russian and Anglo-French tactics.

### BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS

#### AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 106 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The revenue for the year amounted to £319,356,000, compared with £213,595,500 in the previous year. The receipts from income tax increased by £58,274,000.

### NEW 6 P. C. EXCHEQUER BONDS.

#### EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD. Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London,—October 2.—Applications for the new six per cent Exchequer Bonds are accepted to-day and until further notice. Interest is payable half yearly and slightly exceeds the return from Treasury Bills. It is assumed that the Government's object is to reduce the amount of the latter outstanding. The new bonds and the interest thereon, are exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if in the beneficial ownership of persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The interest is exempt from the British income-tax present or future, if the owner is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom regardless of domicile. The issue price is 100 payable in full on application like the five per cent bonds. These will be accepted as subscriptions to short-dated securities, wherein the new Exchequer Bonds are included.

### REBELLION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

#### TROUBLE IN FLORES AND ACHIN ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Dutch resident at Timor telegraphs that the rebels attacked the Dutch troops in the Island of Flores. A Dutch lieutenant was killed and six soldiers wounded. Five rebels were killed.

The natives of Achin are also giving trouble.

### SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE IN AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SEATTLE Oct. 3.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore will make a tour of the United States for several weeks.

### HOMEWARD MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. .4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, October 2.—The mail which left Bombay on September 12th was delivered in London to-day.

### SERBIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### HEIGHTS OF STARKOUGROB ATTACKED.

#### FIRST LINE TRENCHES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

A French official message from Salonika says the Serbians carried the first enemy trenches on the heights of Starkougrob, north-east of Kajmakalan, and captured another Bulgarian battery. Bad weather continues.

### FIGHTING ON THE STRUMA.

#### BRITISH BAYONET CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A British official message from Salonika says, three battalions of Bulgarians, who counter-attacked our new position on the east bank of the Struma, were broken by our fire. Then the British battalion charged with the bayonet and completely routed the enemy, taking 40 prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed the troops and transport at Prostenik and the railway from there to Seres.

### ITALIAN FORCE LANDS IN EPIRUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

An Italian force has occupied Argyrocastro and another Italian force has landed at Santi Quaranta and occupied Delvino. Greek troops in both instances withdrew.

### GREEK CABINET.

#### MOST OF MINISTERS RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Cabinet with the exception of the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs has resigned. It is expected that M. Calogeropoulos will reconstruct the Ministry.

(Continued from Column 6.)

If so, what should be the functions of such a Board? Should it be merely advisory or should it have executive powers with budgetted funds?

(5) If you recommend an Advisory Board how should it be constituted?

(6) If you recommend a Board with powers what should be its constitution and how should its powers be defined?

(7) Should there be a Director of Industries? If so, should he be a business man or a non-expert official or an expert? What other qualifications should be possess?

(8) If you recommend both the formation of a Board of Industries and the appointment of a Director of Industries what should be the relations between the Board of Industries the Director of Industries and the Provincial Government or Administration?

(9) What form of machinery do you propose in order to correlate the separate activities of the various provinces as regards industries?

(10) Is it practical to form an imperial department under a single head? If so, what should be the functions of such a department?

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

7. & 8. A number of important questions will be also asked relating to the organisation of the Technical and Scientific Departments of the Government, including Colleges of Commerce and also about Government organisation about the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence.

9. The Commission will ask a number of questions as regards other forms of Government actions and organisation, such as Government certificates of quality, prevention of adulteration, misdescription of trade-marks and trade names, patent laws, registration of partnerships, transport facilities by road, rail and water, shipping freights, hydro-electric power, surveys, mining and prospecting rules, raw forest products and competition by jail industries.

10 .The Commission will also ask:—

(1) What suggestions have you to make for the development of any industry in which you have been actively concerned or interested?

(2) Does your experience suggest to you any new industry for which India seems peculiarly suited on account of its resources in raw materials, labour and market?

(2) What supplies of raw materials are known to you of which the use in industry or trade is retarded by preventible causes? What are these causes and how should they be removed?

(4) Do you know of any supplies of raw materials for which there is a good case for investigation with a view to their development?

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

#### TEN HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

#### QUESTIONS FOR WITNESSES

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4

The Indian Industrial Commission have issued a set of questions for the assistance of witnesses under ten distinct and separate heads.

1. Under the head Financial Aid to Industrial Enterprises the following questions are important:—

(1) Please state what experience you have had of the raising of capital for industrial enterprises?

(2) What difficulties have you found in doing so?

(3) What suggestions have you to make for removing these difficulties?

(4) What are the sources in your experience from which capital for industrial enterprises is principally drawn?

(5) Do you know of any kinds of industrial enterprise where more concerns have been started than can be maintained in full time employments? If so, please, describe the general condition.

(6) What experience have you had of financial aid by Government to industrial enterprises?

(7) What are your opinions on the following methods of giving Government aid to existing or new industries: (a) money grants in aid; (b) bounties and subsidies; (c) guaranteed dividend for a limited period with or without subsequent refund to Government of the expenditure incurred in paying dividends at the guaranteed rate; (d) loans with or without interest; (e) supply of machinery and plant on the hire purchase system; (f) provision of part of share capital of companies on the same basis as public subscriptions of capital; and (g) guaranteed government purchase of products for limited periods.

(8) In which methods of Government assistance should there be Government control? What should be the form of this control (e.g. appointment of Government directors with defined powers for the period during which direct assistance lasts)?

(9) What are your experience and opinion of Government pioneer factories?

(10) In what ways and to what extent should Government pioneer industries?

(11) At what stage should pioneer factories be either closed or handed over to private capitalists or companies?

(12) What limits and restrictions if any should be imposed on the conversion of successful pioneering experiments into permanent government enterprises?

(13) In your experience what industries are hampered by the conditons under which they are financed? Please describe the method of financing and its effect on the industry in each case.

(14) In what ways is it possible to give more assistance to industrial undertakings by existing or new banking agencies?

(15) Do you know of any industries which have been developed or assisted by the formation of co-operative societies? What were the exact means adopted and what were the results obtained?

(16) In your experience what are the industries for which co-operative societies should be encouraged? What should be the organisation and special objects of these societies?

(17) What principles should be followed in order to prevent Government aid competing with the existing or discouraging fresh private enterprises? Should there be any limitations on Government aid to a new enterprise if it competes with an established external trade?

2. Fifteen questions are tabled under the head Technical Aid to Industries and witnesses will be interrogated on demonstration factories, research abroad and surveys for industrial purposes.

MARKETING OF PRODUCTS.

3. About the same number of questions will be asked as regards assistance in marketing products which will cover commercial museums, sales, agencies, exhibitions, trade representatives, Government patronage and banking facilities. The Commission will ask:—

(1) Should the principal Government Departments which use imported articles publish lists of these articles or exhibit them in commercial museums?

(2) Have you any criticisms to offer regarding the working of the present rules relating to the purchase of stores by Government departments?

(3) Have you any changes to propose in the rules themselves?

(4) In what ways is it possible to assist in marketing indigenous products by more banking facilities, either through the existing or new agencies?

4. Under the Other Forms of Government Aids to industries the Commission will enquire:

(1) What conditions should control the supply by Government of raw materials on favourable terms?

(2) Is there any check at present imposed on industrial development in your province by the land policy of the Government? If so, what remedies do you suggest?

5. The Commission have passed a dozen questions about the training of labour and supervision.

OFFICIAL ORGANISATION.

6. Under the head General Official Administration and Organisation the following questions have been framed:

(1) What provincial organisation exists in your province for the development of industries?

(2) What criticism have you to make regarding its constitution and functions?

(3) What organisations do you recommend for the future development of industries in your province?

(4) Should there be a Board of Industries?

(Continued in Column 5.)

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT ACT.

## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

### RIGHT TO SUE SECRETARY OF STATE.

### WHAT THE DELETION OF CLAUSE MEANS.

### DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT AFFECTED.

Although the Government of India (Amendment) Act was placed upon the Statute-book before Parliament rose for the recess on August 23, the report of the Joint Committee which considered the Bill was not made available to the public until more than a week later. It is not easy to appreciate the reason for the delay, for the report contains much that is of interest to Indian readers. This is not surprising, for it constitutes a record of the single occasion upon which either House of Parliament has given any sort of detailed consideration to Indian questions since the war began.

The Joint Committee "to consider all Consolidation Bills of the present session" was set up on March 30, 1916, upon the motion of the Lord Chancellor. The following peers were then nominated to serve:—Earl Loreburn, Lord Sanderson, Lord Parmoor, Lord Wrenbury, and Lord Muir-Mackenzie. On May 24, 1916, Lord MacDonnell, Lord Islington, and Lord Sydenham were added for the consideration of the Government of India (Amendment) Bill. The Commons representatives were Sir John Jardine, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. John O'Connor, Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Charles Roberts, Sir Herbert Roberts, the Solicitor-General (Sir George Cave), and Colonel Yate.

The Joint Committee held two meetings, the first on July 19 and the second on July 26. Lord Sydenham was absent from the first meeting, and the Solicitor-General attended neither. Lord Loreburn presided, and the members were assisted in their deliberations by an Advisory Committee consisting of Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, Sir Stephen Sale, Sir Horatio Shephard, and Sir William Duke. No Indian gentleman was consulted from first to last. Two witnesses were examined—Mr. C. C. McLeod, the president of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with regard to sub-section (2) of clause 2, and Sir William Duke with regard to clause 5.

#### NON-BRITISH SUBJECTS AS LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

The report of the proceedings shows that there was much desultory discussion in connexion with the various clauses. On clause 1, which, in the words of the explanatory note circulated to the Committee, "merely regularises the existing practice under which rulers and subjects of 'native' States are sometimes nominated as members of the Indian or local legislative councils" and "also confirms the existing rules for determining the validity of elections," it was admitted by Lord Islington that two such appointments had been made. "I can give two concrete instances," said the Under Secretary for India—"Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala and Sir Dadabhai Naoroji" (sic). Lord MacDonnell pointed out that the former was certainly a British subject, and pressed for the submission of a statement showing how many persons who were not British subjects had been appointed members of the various legislative councils. Lord Wrenbury (who was better known as Lord Justice Buckley before his elevation to the peerage) put his objection in another way. He said:

It seems to me this involves a large question of policy. Is it desirable that those who are not British subjects should be put in the position to legislate for British subjects? I do not feel I shall get much assistance in determining that question of policy by seeing what people have done in the past, unless I look to see if it results in good in some form or another. The mere fact that A, B, and C were appointed in the last ten years does not lead me much further to consider whether D, E and F should be appointed in the future. It is a question of policy, and not dependent upon what happened in the past.

The reply to this was given by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who said that the object of the clause was to remove doubts which existed as to the power to nominate, say, a resident in Bombay who was technically a subject of a Kathiawar State.

Sir J. D. Rees, who claimed to be "rather an attentive reader of the 'native' Press," asserted that the policy appeared to be regarded with some favour in that quarter "as encouraging development upon lines started more particularly by Lord Morley." Eventually the further consideration of the clause was postponed for the production of the information desired by Lord MacDonnell. It was passed at the end of the second sitting of the Committee, but without the presentation of the list in question.

#### THE RIGHT TO SUE THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

On clause 2 Sir Herbert Roberts moved the omission of sub-section (2) (d), which sought to restrict the right to sue the Secretary of State in Council; whereupon Mr. Charles Roberts made an important statement. He said:—

When the Moment decision was given in the Privy Council—I hesitate to pronounce dogmatically what the real meaning is, but, as I understand it, it amounts to this, that you may not bar the right to sue the Secretary of State at all, except under two conditions: unless in the time of the East India Company it was barred in a similar way before 1858, or unless an Imperial Act of Parliament has imposed that bar it cannot be done by any legislative authority in India. I think the effect of the decision goes to that extent, and consequently there is a whole mass of invalid legislation which does bar the right to sue the Secretary of State on certain points. I will give some instances afterwards. But as soon as the effect of the decision was seen, the Government of India at once asked that legislation should take place to deal with it, and at the end of 1913 Lord Crewe agreed that the point had to be dealt with and that it would be reserved for legislation. Relying upon that a number of Acts have been passed in the provinces in India and in the Legislative Council, amounting, I believe, to 30 or 40 in number, all of which, as a matter of fact, bar at certain stages the right to sue the Secretary of State. Some of these are perfectly obvious—I mean the Town Planning Acts—in which the final decision is left to an arbitrator. There are other Acts in which the final decision on certain points is left to the Medical Council; and all these Acts apparently are now affected by a doubt as to whether they are valid or not. It is true that his sub-section goes to the extent of reversing, or at all events affecting, the Moment decision, questions of land, and especially in relation to the Burma Act, which was the question in that case. But it is admitted by the Government of India that that Act went too far, and I think we should all agree when we look at the Act that that is so. The Government of India has already announced that it is prepared to amend the Burma Act and reduce the extent of the Act. The sub-section is not expressed in that way, but at all events it does not mean that we have to reinstate the Burma Act in its pristine vigour if it is passed. I know there is a strong feeling upon the point. This may not be necessarily a way of dealing with the problem, but it is a real one, and has arisen perfectly naturally as the result of the process of consolidation, and it must be dealt with because we cannot leave this mass of legislation entirely subject to this serious doubt.

The judicial aspect of the case was then stated by Lord Loreburn from the chair:

When an Imperial Act of Parliament has been passed—and this law is applicable to India and the self-governing dominions, and to every corner of the British Empire—when an Imperial Act has been passed which refers to a Dominion or a Colony or Dependency, then unless there is power given in the Imperial Act, the local legislature cannot pass a law which is in contravention of that. The Imperial Act of Parliament is one very convenient method in the management of the affairs of the Empire, as for instance the Canadian Act of 1867. The Canadians came and asked for the Imperial Act of Parliament: they got it, and no local legislature in Canada can act against it. They come to the Imperial Parliament, which is always ready to meet them. In the case of India the law allowed any one to sue the old East India Company: it was not the Crown at all, it was the Company. The Act of 1858, cap. 106, section 65, enacted these words: "The Secretary of State in Council shall and may sue and be sued as well in India as in England by the name of the Secretary of State in Council as a body corporate; and all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the Secretary of State in Council of India as they could have done against the said company; and the property and effects hereby vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India, or acquired for the said purposes, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions as they would while vested in the said company have been liable to in respect of debts and liabilities lawfully contracted and incurred by the said company." Therefore that was a specific enactment and the Privy Council apparently—I have been looking at their decision, and I now recollect it—the Privy Council quoted that, and then they said that the effect of that section was to debar the Government of India from passing any Act which could prevent a subject from suing the Secretary of State in Council in any case in which he could have similarly sued the East India Company. The origin is the principle which I have mentioned, and that was the decision, and the only decision. They applied it to the case of land. Then Mr. Roberts tells us about inconvenience which has arisen.

#### ACTS THAT ARE INVALID.

The point as to inconvenience was further emphasised by Lord Islington, who declared that the legislatures in India would be placed in a very embarrassing position indeed, unless something was done.

As to whether it should take the form of the wording of the proposed amendment or whether it should undergo modifications is matter we could decide upon here; but think the Committee, after what they have heard, and in view of the position of affairs in India with regard to these thirty odd Acts which have been passed by local legislatures, and in view also of the number of Acts, amounting to hundreds, before the Moment decision, which would also be open to appeal to the Privy Council, will realise the position is a very serious one, not only for the legislation which has been passed, but in view of any legislation that is to be proposed with the object of being passed in the future. There is no doubt that the Moment case, which deals with this Burma Act, is a rather extreme case. The Government of India fully realise that, and they in urging that this embarrassment should be removed by the insertion of this clause into the Bill have undertaken that in that case, and indeed in any other where there is no proper appeal, a fair and just appeal, there they will see to it that local legislation should be carried in order to provide it.

"This business is entirely for the Government of India," observed Colonel Yate. "Why have they not done it?" Mr. Charles Roberts' answer to this was to say that the present was the first opportunity that had offered, as all amendments had been excluded from the Act of 1915, "except of the most trivial description." Lord Islington added the explanation that "the reason why nothing has been done in India with regard to this particular case of the Burma Act is that nobody has moved any resolution or any amendment to that Act in the local legislature." On the other hand, it was admitted that no case of an appeal had been suggested in connexion with any of the thirty or forty Acts which had been passed; "they are all working quite smoothly." Sir Courtenay Ilbert, upon being questioned by the chairman, agreed that the effect of the sub-section would be to enable the legislative authority in India to prohibit in certain classes of cases any action at all against the Secretary of State, but thought that some remedy ought to be provided, in fairness to the local legislatures. He produced a list of Indian Acts which had already interfered with the right to sue the Secretary of State, and it was circulated to the Committee as a confidential document. The Chairman, however, at once made it clear that the first Act in the list was the Defence of India (Criminal) Act of 1915, which contains a clause saying that the judgment of the Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive.

Lord Sanderson at this stage called attention to the language of the sub-section, which was, he said, so wide that it looked as though it altogether deprived the subject of his remedy. Sir Courtenay Ilbert maintained that that was not the intention. "Of course, it does not take away the right of the subject; it only enables the legislature to take away, which is a different thing." Lord Sanderson persisted in his view, and suggested that it would be better "if you could limit it to some authority in which the public has full confidence, or if you could in some way or other put in a reservation." Lord MacDonnell declared himself to be in favour of securing to every subject a remedy against the Secretary of State, but desired that the procedure should be prescribed by the Government. He was "anxious to preserve the ancient law of India with regard to land and revenue courts."

#### MR. MCLEOD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. C. McLeod, the chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, was now examined. He contented himself with reading a short statement which he had presented to the Secretary of State when he had been received in deputation with two other members of the Chamber. Large numbers of telegrams, he said, had been received from the Chambers of Commerce in India; he quoted, also, from a letter written to "The Times of India" by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and referred to the holding of a sheriff's meeting of protest in Bombay. The request made by the deputation was that, inasmuch, as this part of the measure was highly controversial, placing the Secretary of State for India outside the legal tribunals in India in certain respects, it should not be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament until much greater consideration had been given to the views of the Indian community, and that the words to which objection was taken should be withdrawn from this Bill and made the subject of a separate measure, after reference to responsible bodies in India and full consideration by them of the proposed alteration. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, intimated his inability to withdraw the clause; but Indian feeling was still strong upon the point.

In answer to questions by the Chairman and Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. McLeod said that he objected to the power being given to local legislatures, but would recommend the various Chambers of Commerce to agree to leaving the whole discretion in the hands of the Governor-General in Council. Uneasiness was felt in every province of India that the powers now proposed were too drastic. The apprehension was chiefly in regard to land; and the Indian Press was very strong in its opposition. Personally, he thought, from a political point of view, that it was a bad time to bring forward a question of this kind. Public opinion in India thought the Government were trying to get more than they were entitled to have.

Sir J. D. Rees: is it not the case that if the Bill had been before the Indian Legislature all the bodies concerned would have been consulted and their opinions would have been upon the record, whereas, being a Home Government Bill, nobody was consulted, and that accounts, to a certain extent at any rate, for the outcry against it?

Mr. McLeod: Yes, undoubtedly: what I was prepared to say was that I thought it would be very desirable if this particular clause were referred back to be thrashed out between the Governor-General and the various bodies in India—thoroughly thrashed out.

Sir J. D. Rees: If this remains on the ground on which you now say you will recommend it, so as to leave the position as regards the local legislatures altered, have you any reason to believe that that will allay the feeling in India?

Mr. McLeod: I do not say it would be entirely satisfactory, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that something is necessary for other reasons, and for reasons stated here to-day. I personally would be prepared to recommend the various Chambers of Commerce to accept that as being the only solution of the question possible just now. That is all the length I can go.

#### THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Sir Herberts observed at this stage that there was another point of view, and that was the opinion of India outside the British commercial community. He felt strongly, after having heard Mr. McLeod, that it would be most desirable, if it was practicable, to have someone of recognised position representing Indian opinion here who would give, as far as he could, their views as to any proposed compromise on this point. He thought that it would be most undesirable under present conditions, as Mr. McLeod had hinted, for the Committee to accept as finally satisfactory any solution without a further knowledge of Indian opinion; and he invited the Committee to consider that suggestion before coming to a conclusion.

Sir John Jardine concurred with Sir Herbert Roberts as to the extreme necessity of getting a clear statement of what the Indian people thought about the matter. No notice appears, however, to have been taken of the suggestion, and no Indian witness was called.

After Mr. McLeod had withdrawn, Sir Horatio Shephard pointed out to the Committee that there were other Acts prior to the Moment case which would have to be dealt with; and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers observed that "nobody imagined that any of these Acts were *ultra vires* till the rather wide language of the Moment case suggested it." The Chairman expressed surprise at this statement. India was not the only place in the British Empire where the Crown could be sued, and it was surely obvious in the face of section 65 of the Act of 1858 that a law could not be passed in India to prevent a man from suing. "It did not require the Moment case to teach us that."

#### LORD ISLINGTON'S ALTERNATIVE.

Lord Islington now made an attempt to persuade the Committee to accept an alternative form of words which would make the sub-section read as follows: "In the case of any law, because it affects the remedies available against the Secretary of State in Council in pursuance of section 32 (2) of this Act." The Under Secretary claimed for his proposal that it would validate all the regulations made by the Governor-General in Council and the ordinances made by the Governor-General, and it would also validate Acts passed by the Legislative Council.

Colonel Yate: It gives the Governor-General in future power to prevent anybody suing the Secretary of State.

Lord Islington: It gives the Governor-General in Legislative Council the power to do that in future.

Colonel Yate: That is the power that is objected to.

Lord Islington: Yes, it is objected to, but it has got to be passed in this case by the Governor-General in Legislative Council.

Lord Parmoor: That is really wider than this, it is not?

Lord Islington: It opens the field to criticism.

The Chairman: There are two things, and we have been a little mixing them up. I think. One is the right to sue the Secretary of State when he has broken the law of the land, whatever the law may be, whatever the law of the land should be for him and for other people together. It seems to me the first is the only thing we have to consider. Supposing that you say that in any particular class of dispute there is to be an arbitration and the award is to be final, that is a law of general application, that would prevent the Secretary of State or anybody else being sued, because there is a substituted tribunal. To say that you ought to have power to do that is one thing; to say that when the law has been broken the Secretary of State is no longer to be sued, which is the effect of this clause—to enable that to be done is a different thing and is very much wider altogether. That is what the wording of both of these clauses—the one that is printed and also the amended clause which Lord Islington read—would do.

Lord Islington: This would validate all past legislation. It is legislation which has been passed and about which there has been no articulate opposition.

Sir John Jardine: There is another point, that it would protect the Secretary of State with regard to any tort, however grievous, to which he might have subjected a subject; if he broke through fundamental laws, put people under unjust judges, or let people buy their offices and then sit in judgment, or anything of that kind, and an Act was passed to make that legal, he could validate that by future legislation.

Lord Islington: It gives the Governor-General in Legislative Council power to validate legislation which has been passed in a provincial legislature.

Sir John Jardine: That empowers them to deal with the prerogative of the Crown. That is a big thing that one would want to know the reasons for.

Lord Parmoor: It would be a very strong thing to pass a law to bar the right to sue the Secretary of State in particular cases and classes of cases. I should be extremely opposed to any proposal of that kind.

#### SIR COURTENAY ILBERT'S SUGGESTION.

The following further alternative form of words was then put forward by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, namely: "In the case of any law, because it confers on any authority acting judicially, other than a civil court, power to decide any claim against the Secretary of State in Council." This sub-section, if so amended, would, he explained, take away the right which a subject has to go to an ordinary court and relegate him to an arbitrator. Lord Parmoor expressed dislike to the suggestion. Sir John Jardine said that it would meet with overwhelming opposition in India, and Sir J. D. Rees did not think that it would give satisfaction to the objectors with whom he had been in communication.

Sir Herbert Roberts: I would suggest that in India there is no House of Commons. There is no public opinion in the same way as there is here. Ought not we to be very careful to safeguard reasonably all Indian right?

The Chairman: I agree. I have this to say, if I am not trespassing too much on the patience of the Committee, that litigation upon every subject with a litigious body may be a great engine of opposition and may be a very serious matter.

Lord Islington: The vast majority of Indians show such delight in litigation that it might open up a great deal.

Lord Parmour: How often has the Secretary of State in Council been sued in cases which you objected? There is a great deal of litigation in India, but we are only dealing with suing the Secretary of State.

Lord Islington: I would ask the Committee to consider this amendment carefully. Of course, there are great safeguards in passing anything of this character through the Governor-General's Legislative Council. There is a large independent body on that Council to begin with. Before any legislation can be passed it would have to come before them and therefore I cannot conceive that any legislation could pass through that Council of a character to which any substantial element of the population, whether British or Indian, could seriously object.

#### THE CLAUSE WITHDRAWN.

The Committee then adjourned. At the beginning of the next meeting on July 26, Lord Islington withdrew the sub-section. He said:

Since we met last week this sub-section has been the subject of careful consideration by the India Office, both in the light of the Memorials which have come from various parts of India and England, and also in the light of the discussion that took place here, which clearly showed that there was a very strong feeling against the principle which is embodied in this proposal being inserted in this Bill. The India Office therefore have considered that perhaps the wisest plan on the whole, under circumstances, in view of the fact that this is regarded as a proposal of a controversial all the character, and as controversial matters are as far as possible to be barred during the war, is to omit this provision from the Bill. We discussed it in all its different bearings, first of all as to whether some modification might be made with a view to dealing with this very difficult subject in the future without at the same time removing the proper appeal under proper circumstances. We discussed the various proposals put forward, and especially the one put forward by your Lordship; but there were so many difficulties that presented themselves even with that proposal that we felt obliged to abandon it. Then came the question of modifying it to the extent of making it restrospective, namely, confining it to the validating of existing legislation, and on consideration we came to the conclusion that even in that case it might lead to more trouble than might at first be anticipated. Of the thirty cases which on first scrutiny were put forward, of legislation that has been enacted subsequent to the Moment decision, it will be found that about 20 per cent., possibly rather more, may be characterised as extraordinary measures which have had to be passed temporarily on account of the war, and therefore might be said almost to come outside the category of the permanent scheme. If you deal with the remainder and validate them, there will be the danger in India of rather punctuating the situation, and emphasising it, and making it more difficult therefore for future legislation. I think we are all agreed that the particular case which has arisen, the Moment case, is an extreme one, and is one that should be dealt with. The fact that no other cases have come forward rather points to this, that that is an exception and not the rule, and therefore, if that be so as we are not going to attempt to deal with prospective legislation, it would be better perhaps not to emphasise the position by dealing with past legislation. Of course, the question may crop up in the future, and then it will have to be dealt with, but probably it had better be dealt with under the circumstances by an outside measure. That is the general view of the Advisory Committee. If this commends itself to this Committee I hope I shall be able to hear of its approval.

The course suggested was unanimously approved, Sir J. D. Rees observing that nothing less than withdrawal would have met the "multitudinous objections" he had received from India.

*(To be Continued.)*


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## AN ENGLISHMAN'S RIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In her appeal to the High Court of Madras against the order of forfeiture Mrs. Besant contended that, as an Englishwoman, she had certain rights to property which could not be taken away from her by such Acts as the Press Act or the Defence of the Realm Act. She was met by the court with the observation that even in England the Defence of the Realm Act has deprived Englishmen of their rights under the Magna Charta or the Habeas Corpus Act. But this ignores the importance of the British Parliament. The Indian Legislatures have not the same powers. They are circumscribed by the Indian Councils Act now consolidated by the Government of India Act 1915. The important limitation to its powers is this:—

The Governor-General in Legislative Council has not power to make any law any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom —"Englishmen's allegiance certainly depends upon the Magna Charta and Habeas Corpus Act and Bill of Rights and other fundamental laws and constitution of England. Laws affecting this are *ultra vires* and therefore null and avoid.—Yours, etc.

LEX.

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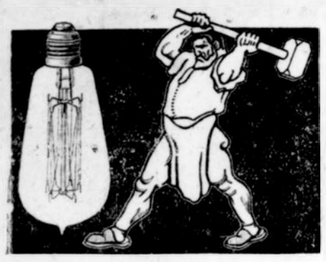

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. .. | 1,000 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | .. .. .. | 200 |
| " " Imports .. .. .. | .. .. | 45,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. .. | .. | 9.72+33 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Nominally .. .. | | 14.35+25 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | | Jan. 16.78+ 8 |
| | | Mar. 16.95+13 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | | Jan. 16.45+ 9 |
| | | Mar. 16.66+10 |

#### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

Total Imports .. .. .. .. .. 45,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price. | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 9.64 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 9.63 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 9.63 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 9.64 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 9.68 | |
| Feb.-Mar. | 9.70 | +6 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 9.72 | |
| Apl.-May | 9.73 | |
| May-June | 9.74 | |
| June-July | 9.72 | |
| July-Aug. | 9.70 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 9.55 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 9.32+12 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 9.25+ 9 | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

| Months | To-day's closing price. |
|---|---|
| October | 9.61+3 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 9.59+2 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 9.60+3 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 9.61+3 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 9.63+1 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 9.65+2 |
| Feb.-March | 9.67+1 |
| March-April | 9.68+1 |
| April-May | 9.69+1 |
| May-June | 9.67+1 |
| June-July | 9.65+1 |
| July-Aug. | 9.44 Unchgd. |
| Aug-Sept | Nominal. |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nominal. |

#### CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 14.05+ 7 |
| March | 14.14+ 7 |
| May | 14.10+ 7 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good .. .. .. .. | 6.79 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. .. | 6.97 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. .. | 7.15 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. .. | 7.39 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. .. | 7.57 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. .. | 7.77 |
| " Broach Good .. .. .. .. | 8.54 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. .. | 9.02 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. .. | 9.20 |
| " Scinde Good .. .. .. .. | 6.79 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. .. | 6.97 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. .. | 7.15 |

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. .. | 6,000 |
| " to Continent .. .. | 34,000 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. .. | 9½ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.75.70 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. | 69½ |

New York, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. .. | 69,000 |
| Futures at New York January .. .. | 16.80+ 5 |
| " " March .. .. | 16.97+ 5 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 16.70+10 |
| " " Orleans .. .. | 16.00 Unchgd. |
| Futures at New Orleans January .. .. | 16.42+ 1 |
| " " March .. .. | 16.64+ 3 |

#### MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 32 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. .. | 5 5/8 |
| Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st .. | 5 5/8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 6¼ |
| " " " 6 " .. | 6¼ |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. .. | 4½ |
| " 7 day market loans .. .. | 4½ |
| Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32. | |

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 2nd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Value Not offered 81/9
Linseed afloat to United Kingdom :—247,000

London Oct. 3rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. .. .. .. | | | 21/4½ |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. .. | | | 21/7½ |
| Do. | Karachi Oct.-Dec. .. | | 21/8½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec .. .. .. .. .. | | | 24/1½ |
| Do. do. | Bombay Oct.-Dec. | | 24/4½ |
| Do. do. | Karachi Oct.-Dec. | | 24/5½ |

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

**J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.**
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
*Price List Free on Application.*

**THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LD.**
HEAD OFFICE:—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.
Possesses Government Securities. Claim paid whithin 24 hours.
WANTED—AGENTS ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, mentioning this Paper.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 4th.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

| DESCRIPTION. | | DELIVERY. Jan. 1917 | Mar. 1917. | April 1917 | SPOT COTTON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach, | Good M.G. | .. | .. | 349 | 290/00 |
| Broach, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 308/20 |
| Bengal, | F.G. M.G. 260/1 | .. | .. | .. | 280/85 |
| Bengal, | Fine M.G. 273/4 | .. | .. | .. | 295/70 |
| Bengal, | Superfine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 275/82 |
| Rajputana, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 270/85 |
| Sind Panjab, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 302/10 |
| Kham. Akola | Fine M.G. 318 | .. | .. | .. | 305/15 |
| Ellich/Amraoti, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 310/17 |
| Dhamg./Pulgaon, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 315/20 |
| Yeotmal, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 317/22 |
| Nagpore, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 318/22 |
| Hingt./Wardha, | Fine G.M. | .. | .. | .. | 290/95 |
| Khandelsh, | Fine M.G. 301 | .. | .. | .. | 280/87 |
| Khandelsh, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 282/92 |
| Khandwa Sanawad, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 275/82 |
| Jalna | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 295/05 |
| Indore, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 310/23 |
| Ujjain, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 335/50 |
| Nander, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 280/90 |
| Matbia, | Fine M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 267/77 |
| Mathia, | F.G. M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 322/40 |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | Good | .. | .. | .. | 365/75 |
| Coompta, | Good M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 352/60 |
| Westerns, | Good M.G. | .. | .. | .. | 342/92 |
| Westerns, | Good H.G. | .. | .. | .. | |

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

| Growths. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 1,915 | 8,943 | — 7,728 |
| Central India .. | 1,587 | 8,110 | — 6,523 |
| Barsi & Nagar .. | 358 | 10,764 | — 10,406 |
| Berar .. | 1,729 | 10,260 | — 8,531 |
| Central Provinces .. | 1,132 | 3,528 | — 2,396 |
| Compta & Dharwar .. | 5,254 | 16,769 | — 11,515 |
| Northerns-Westerns .. | 4,029 | 12,226 | — 8,205 |
| Coconada .. | 2,378 | 882 | + 1,496 |
| Timevelly and Cambodia .. | 1,047 | 2,581 | — 634 |
| Dhollera .. | 1,693 | 2,617 | + 924 |
| Broach .. | 6 | 1,300 | — 1,294 |
| Rajputana .. | 6,865 | 7,049 | — 184 |
| N. W. Prov. .. | 10,326 | 30,676 | — 20,350 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 4,270 | 16,779 | — 11,509 |
| Persian .. | .... | 57 | — 57 |
| American .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Egyptian .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Other Sorts .. | 1,371 | 691 | + 680 |
| Total .. | 43,951 | 132,232 | — 88,281 |

### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

**Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contra is at fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.**

COLABA, 4th October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 273 | 260 | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 266 | 254 | .. | Ready |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | 259 | 247 | .. | Ready |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | 290 | 278 | .. | Ready |
| | 300 | 287 | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Jalna (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miraj (M.G.) | .. | .. | 371 | Ready |
| Barsee (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ujjain (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.) | 316 | 294 | .. | Ready |
| | 347/8 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.) | 303 | 294 | .. | Ready |
| | 319 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Dhamangaum | 310 | 298 | .. | Ready |
| Poolgaum (M.G.) | 322 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | 314 | 302 | .. | Ready |
| | 325 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Nagpore | 320 | 308 | .. | Ready |
| Kamptl (M.G.) | 328 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Wardha H'ghat (M.G.) | 320 | 308 | .. | Ready |
| | 334 | .. | .. | 26th Jan. 1917 |
| Broach (M.G.) | 318 | 310 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | .. | 347/8 | 26th Ap. 1917. |
| Wadhwan (M.G.) | 329 | 317 | .. | Ready |
| H.G. | 319 | 307 | .. | Ready |
| Mathia (M.G.) | 287 | 275 | .. | Ready |
| Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | 337 | Ready |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | 355 | Ready |
| Westerns (H.G.) | .. | .. | 380 | Ready |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | 369 | Ready |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd October, 1916:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,380 bales. |
| Wheat | 10,583 cwts |
| Linseed | 20,514 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 5,018 " |
| Ginjellyseed | 1,679 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,684 " |
| Groundnuts | 457 " |
| Castorseed | 10,641 " |
| Rice | 8,398 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,322 " |
| Cottonseed | 369 " |
| Gram | 4,919 " |
| Joowar | 4,618 " |
| Maize | 664 " |
| Barley | 1,469 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 4th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

| | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Ready. | | |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' .. | 38 0 0 | 5 13 6 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 38 8 0 | 5 13 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla .. | 39 0 0 | 5 14 9 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .. | 6 5 0 | 6 11 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. | 6 3 0 | 6 9 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. | 7 0 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 8 15 0 | 9 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 8 9 0 | 8 15 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 .. | 43 0 0 | 8 12 0 |
| " Gajar 75.25 .. | 42 0 0 | .... |
| " Gajar 50.50 .. | 41 0 0 | .... |
| " Black .. | 37 8 0 | .... |
| Popyseed, White .. | 7 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 44 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 4 0 0 | 4 4 0 |
| Jawa .. .. | 20 0 0 | 4 1 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat April-May .. .. | 5 14 0 | |
| Linseed May .. .. | 9 14 0 | |
| Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. .. | 8 12 0 | |
| Jowa Oct. .. .. | 4 1 0 | |
| Arandia Asu .. .. | 37 4 0 | |

### EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banks' Selling Rates:— | |
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4 1/8d. Nov. |
| Bank's Buying Rates:— | |
| Do. do. Forward | 1s. 4 15-32d. Oct. |
| Do. do. Forward | 1s. 4 151-32d. Oct. |
| Do. 6 m.s Ready | 1s. 4 23-32d. |
| Francs 3 m-s do. | 192½ |
| 60 d-s Hongkong | 161½ |
| Do Shanghai | 227 |
| Do. Yokohama | 153½ |

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 27-0-0 |
| Australian do. | 26-0-0 |
| Bombay do | 25-8-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 17-0-0 |
| English Dragons | 16.0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 82-8-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly weak to-day. Tata Irop and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares opened weak but subsequently somewhat revived.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 585, Fazulbhai at Rs. 605, Madhavji at Rs. 1350 and Central India at Rs. 2575.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 405 x. d. but later on declined to Rs. 395 x. d. Pearls stood at Rs. 615 x. d. and Crescent at Rs. 250 x. d.

Finlays declined to Rs. 235 Bombay Dying were placed at Rs. 1035.

Bombay Flours jumped to Rs. 1,700 and Union Flours to Rs. 180.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 395.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 87.

Bombay Telephones improved to Rs. 249.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1390.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 382½ to Rs. 395 for October. Deferred declined to Rs. 1,290.

Bandi Cement were placed between Rs. 53 to Rs. 34½.

Shivrajpurs were placed between Rs. 56 to Rs. 59.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 78½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 90.

### SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

As usual the bazaar is a bit unsteady owing to the settlement drawing near. Since Messrs. Tatas having announced issue of new shares, there has been a drop in the deferred shares. There was a rise in the ordinary but it has since declined. There was much doing in Shivrajpurs. There is not that same keen inquiry as was in the week before in Shapurjis. Katni Cements are in good demand. General situation is all round good. As reported in our weekly circular last week, these are the days of prosperity and it seems there will be nothing but very strong *teji* for a long time to come. This is very evident from the keen inquiry about the shares of some of the first class Mills which include Indore Malwa, Standard, Mangaldas, I. Bleaching, Simplex and others. Most of the Mills have by this time declared their *ad-interim* dividends. The prospects of Mill industry are reported to be very good that it would not be too much if shareholders expected for the second half double of what has been paid for the first six months. There is still expected a rise in the following shares in the Moorat settlement: Katni ordinary to 450, Bleachings to 450, Swans to 400, Mangaldas to 1200, Simplex to 600, Burmahs to 1400, Trams to 500, etc.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.**

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th Sept., 1916.

| | | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Sept. 1916. | G. I. P. Rly. .. .. | 17,23,700 | 4,72,73,100 |
| | A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | 70,000 | 15,80,707 |
| | B. K. Rly. .. .. | 9,000 | 1,74,888 |
| | C. B. Rly. .. .. | 9,100 | 2,18,347 |
| | Total .. | 18,13,800 | 4,91,67,102 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Sept. 1915. | G. I. P. Rly. .. .. | 17,68,811 | 3,94,88,396 |
| | A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | 45,184 | 12,39,423 |
| | B. K. Rly. .. .. | 5,407 | 98,891 |
| | C. B. Rly. .. .. | 4,257 | 1,25,705 |
| | Total .. | 18,23,709 | 4,09,62,385 |
| Inc. or Dec. | G. I. P. Rly. .. .. | —43,141 | +77,84,704 |
| | A. D. C. Rly. .. .. | +24,816 | +2,61,284 |
| | B. K. Rly. .. .. | +3,593 | +75,997 |
| | C. B. Rly. .. .. | +4,843 | +82,642 |

**Central Provinces Railway.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Sept. 1916. | 6,100 | 2 63,820 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Sept. 1915. | 4,141 | 1,48,985 |
| Increase or Decrease .. .. | +1,959 | +1,14,835 |

**Dhond Baramati Railway.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Sept. 1916 .. | 1,700 | 45,090 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Sept. 1915 .. | 891 | 38,363 |
| Increase or Decrease .. .. | +809 | +7,727 |

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st July 1916.

## THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.' LTD.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the above mill was held yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas presided. The following report was passed and the recommendations adopted.

"During the period under review the working of your Company resulted in a nett profit of Rs. 15,585-13-10, the commission amounting to Rs. 36,476-4-9 due to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents having been voluntarily given up by them Out of this Rs. 15,000 have been taken to the Depreciation of Machinery Account leaving the balance of Rs. 585-13-10 to be carried forward to next year's account. The desired result has not been arrived at owing to the difficulty of obtaining a full supply of labour in the beginning of the period under report, which led to smaller production.

As detailed in the profit and loss account the amount by which the capital has been reduced, as sanctioned by the Shareholders at their extraordinary general meeting held on the 14th and 31st May, 1915, respectively, and confirmed by the High Court, has been utilized for writing off the debit balances of various properties, mortgage charges, and profit and loss account aggregating to the sum of Rs. 16,62,292-12-3.

As you are aware out of the new share issue of 5,209 shares the ex-Secretaries and Treasurers have accepted 4,009 shares in consideration of the debt due to them by the Company, and have relieved the Company from heavy interest thus bringing about the transfer of the Agency for the welfare and benefit of the shareholders in preference to their own interests. Your Directors have placed on record their appreciation of the heavy sacrifice made by the ex-Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Co., in this connection.

The Buildings and Machinery with Stores and Stock-in-Trade have been insured to the extent of Rs. 13,42,000-0-0."

Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, Mr. Hargovandas Mulchand and Mr. Chamanlal Girdhardass Parekh were re-elected directors, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., were appointed auditors.

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.**
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their popularity. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Hants SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

**TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,**
BOMBAY.
The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., hereby beg to notify the Patrons of the Taj Mahal Hotel that it has ceased to be a War Hospital since 16th September 1916, from which date it is re-opened for the public.

**USE - -**
**HELLER'S -**
**PURE - - -**
**FOOD- - -**
**PRODUCTS**

**ROYAL-ZEST COCOA,** guaranteed superior to any other cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for Puddings, Ice-cream, Cake-Icing, Fudge, &c., also as a general drink in place of Tea or Coffee. Ordinary Cocoa tastes plain and flat after ROYAL-ZEST COCOA has been used. Prices: 1oz. tins, Ans. 3½ each, ½lb. tins, Ans. 11 each, and ¼lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0 each.

**SNOW,** a purely vegetable powder used for the purpose of making ICE-CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. It also prevents the formation of icy crystals in ice cream and increases the volume. Ice cream makers are highly enthusiastic over this product as its use tends to bring their ice cream into greater popularity. Three sizes: ¼lb. As. 12; ½lb. Re. 1-7; 1lb. Rs. 2-12.

**COMBINED** COLOURING FLAVOURING **ESSENCES,** these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

FANCY PASTRY **BAKING POWDER** a double acting baking powder that enables the user to set the batter aside for six to eight hours, if necessary, before placing it in the oven and still get excellent results. This is a great convenience when other important work has to be attended to. 6 oz. tins, As. 10½ each; 1 lb. tins, Re. 1-7 each.

**ONION COMPOUND**
**GARLIC COMPOUND**
**CELERY COMPOUND**
These are ROYAL-ZEST powdered preparations, made from the best selected onions, garlics, and celery seed and roots respectively. Excellent for flavouring soups, stews, meats, gravies, &c. Packed in siftertop cans, they are ready for use whenever required. Small size, As. 10½; large, Re. 1-6.

ROYAL-ZEST PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Market.
SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.
ITALIAN STORES, Medows Street.
BOMBAY A-1 RESTAURANT, Grant Road.
G. BOSSI, Hornby Road.
ALLIES STORES, Chaupaty.
CURSETJI & SONS, Ahmednagar.

Insist on your dealer supplying you Royal-Zest Products only. Mofussil order worth not less than Rs. 4. will be executed post free (or carriage paid to nearest station) at the advertised rates by the
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
**Kothari, Sutaria & Co.,**
Hummum Street, Fort,
**BOMBAY.**
Telephone No. 2136. Telegrams INCOTOIL., Bombay.

Relieves immediately without injection.
**CURES IN 48 HOURS**
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY
**SANTAL MIDY**
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
**ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS**
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# THE PETROL QUESTION.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Yesterday's papers announced that Petroleum Companies have again increased the prices of Petrol to Re. 1/6 per gallon.

***We are in business to sell and repair cars and not to make profit out of petrol but***

in the interests of our patrons we have decided to supply Petrol to our regular constituents at our cost price, that is, at Re. 1/4 per gallon plus cartage from the depots to our premises. This brings the actual cost to a round figure of Re. 1/4/6 per gallon.

We propose to adopt the following system for the supply of petrol. Booklets of 10 coupons will be issued by us containing each coupon for 2 gallons. These booklets will be sold for Rs. 25/10/0 ***cash*** and petrol will be supplied to ***bearer*** against the coupons. This will save the trouble of signing orders and save us much clerical work.

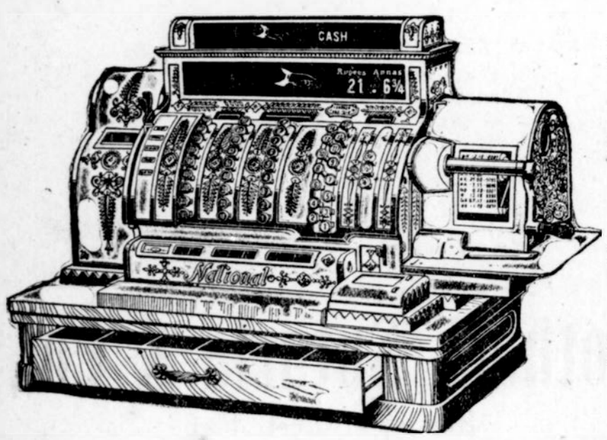
## THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN BELGIUM.)

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." NEW QUEENS ROAD, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 1717.

## GIVE YOUR BUSINESS A MEMORY.

An up-to-date NATIONAL CASH REGISTER—




Retains Records of every transaction in your Shop.

Makes a record of every Sale— Cash or Credit.

Shows total Cash Sales of each Assistant.

Shows total of all Credit Sales.

Shows total of all Accounts paid by Customers.

Shows total of all Amounts Paid Out.

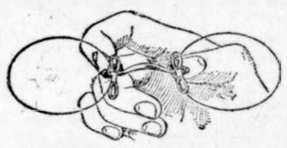
**Every Merchant will Appreciate the Money Saving Advantages of Knowing Positively all about His Business.**

**Give your Business a MEMORY by installing a "NATIONAL."**

**It will enforce a SYSTEM in your Shop that will increase your Net Profit.**

## THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

DALAL STREET,
**BOMBAY.**



## STUDY your own Advantage

If you need Glasses, you want not merely good Glasses—but the very best.

Some difficulty lies in knowing when you have got Glasses of the highest possible helpfulness—and in this you **must** rely upon the firm who fits them.

Your safest course is to consult an Optician of undoubted experience—who also has a reputation for doing the work with thoroughness.

The name that will come to mind is LAWRENCE & MAYO—and your choice is confirmed by professional as well as public opinion.

**LAWRENCE & MAYO**
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
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Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

## DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

**ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.**

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

## SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

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